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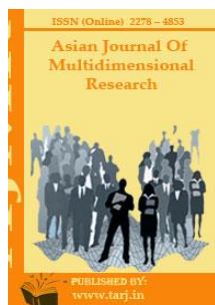
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SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.	DOI NUMBER
1.	A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ASHA WORKERS IN HEALTH COMMUNICATION FOR CANCER AWARENESS AMONG RURAL WOMEN Dr. Happy Jeji, Hargunpreet Singh	7-12	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00569.3
2.	LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF A SERIOUS CRIME ANNOTATION Usmonaliyev Erkaboy Bobur Ugli	13-27	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00565.6
3.	THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MULTIMEDIA TO EXPAND CHILDREN'S WORLDWIDE DURING THE ACTIVITIES Davranova Gulbahor Numondjonovna	28-31	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00568.1
4.	PROBLEMS OF TRANSFORMING A HEALTHY WORLDVIEW AND CREATIVITY INTO A NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT IN SOCIETY Allayarova Marhabo Mavlanovna	32-36	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00571.1
5.	THE VERMICULITE LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETES AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR USE IN ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDINGS Haydarova Munira Umarovna, Karimova Muxtasar Isroiljon qizi	37-44	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00570.X
6.	ROLE OF THE STOCK MARKET IN FINANCING INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS Alieva S.S, Rasulov Sh. J	45-52	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00573.5
7.	RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH NON-STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE Saatova Kh.N, Navruzova R.S, Abdulazizova A	53-57	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00572.3

8.	USING THE PAPIER-MÂCHÉ TECHNIQUE TO ORGANISE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES FOR OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN Yaqubova Muhabbat Dilshodbekovna	58-61	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00574.7
9.	LIBERALIZATION OF VIEWS ON IDEOLOGICAL THREATS AND APPROACHES TO THEIR STUDY Muminkhujaev Abrorkhuja Muksumkhodjaevich	62-69	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00576.0
10.	STUDY OF HISTORY PURPOSE AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGY Virender Singh	70-74	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00577.2
11.	THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF GRADUATES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGY Ergashev Bobinjon Boxodirovich	75-85	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00579.6
12.	EXPRESSION OF “ABILITY” WITHIN ENGLISH MOTION MANNER MEANINGS IN PHONETIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL LAYERS Mengliyeva Munira Bakhtiyorkizi	86-90	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00578.4
13.	BLACKSMITHING AND MILITARY POTENTIAL IN THE TURKIC STATES (VI-XI centuries) Makhmudov Bekhzod Khamidovich	91-93	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00580.2
14.	THE ISSUE OF AUTOMATION, ANALYSIS AND ANXIETY OF ONLINE TESTING Qurbonov Nozimjon, Yuldashev Rasuljon	94-98	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00581.4
15.	SEISMIC LOAD RECEIVER REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAMES INFILLED WITH MASONRY Djurayev Marufjon	99-102	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00582.6
16.	BURIAL RITE AND DWELLING OF THE DZHARKUTAN SETTLEMENT OF THE EARLY IRON AGE M.Kh. Isamiddinov, M.Kh. Khasanov	103-108	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00583.8
17.	CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF A LEXEME Jahongir Sanakulov	109-112	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00584.X

18.	ON SOME GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF DOUBLING IN LINGUISTICS Sabohat Abdullaevna Hashimova	113-119	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00585.1
19.	DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS Sarvinoz Ganiyeva	120-124	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00586.3
20.	HARYANA: ANCIENT TO MEDIEVAL TIMES Dr. Shashi Kiran	125-129	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00575.9
21.	HONG KONG AS CHINA'S MAIN PROBLEM Shohruh Bahromovich Rahmatullayev	130-135	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00587.5
22.	THE USE OF INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL IN DEMONSTRATION AND LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS Yusuf Ganiyevich Maxmudov, Yusuf Toshpulatovich Yuldashev	136-144	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00588.7
23.	THE RELEVANCE OF CREATING A SYSTEM OF UNDERGROUND PARKING IN THE HISTORICAL CENTERS OF CENTRAL ASIAN CITIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND Zubaydullayev U.Z, Asrorov O.A	145-149	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00589.9
24.	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LIRAGLUTIDE (VICTOZA) ON CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN TYPE 2 DIABETES WITH OBESITY Tillyashaykhova I.M, Rakhimova G.N	150-155	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00592.9
25.	CURRENT ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT OF FAMILY MEMBERS TO USE HOUSING Ozoda Burievna Shamsiddinova	156-159	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00591.7
26.	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE AND PSYCHE IN ULLIBIBI OTAYEVA'S POETRY Nilufar Fayzullayevna Atajanova	160-168	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00590.5
27.	PHYTOREMEDIATION- A NOVEL APPROACH FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP Dr. Ashima Gakhar	169-178	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00593.0

28.	LEADERSHIP STYLE AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE'S JOB RELATED STRESS A STUDY BASED ON JAFFNA DISTRICT SECRETARIAT IN JAFFNA DISTRICT, SRI LANKA: A REVIEW Miss. Sorubini Murugiah	179-188	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00566.8
29.	EVALUATION OF THE SELF AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED BY IMAM KHOMEINI RELIEF COMMITTEE (RA) WEST AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, CITY OF URMIA: A REVIEW Habib valizadeh, Saaid lotfollahzadeh, Vali Aghli, Amin Rostamzadeh	189-199	10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00567.X



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A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ASHA WORKERS IN HEALTH COMMUNICATION FOR CANCER AWARENESS AMONG RURAL WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Lack of healthy lifestyle is one of the important factors considered responsible for the increase in cancer cases in Punjab. Generally, people living in rural areas have low healthy life style than people living in urban areas due to less access to healthcare programs and medical facilities as compared to their urban counterparts. The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a critical initiative of the central government which plays a pivotal part in the entire National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) design and strategy. Being one of the key components of National Health Mission, ASHA promotes health awareness activities in rural and remote areas of the country and acts as an intermediary between the public health system and community. It has not only controlled but also significantly reduced the post-maternity deaths of mothers and infants. ASHA is first port of call for deprived sections of population like women and children to meet their health-related demands and provide them access to better health care services. Although several studies have been carried out to examine the effectiveness of the services provided by ASHA in rural areas, hardly any studies are available to understand the role of ASHA workers specifically in awareness generation regarding cancer problems in women. Hence, the study has been conducted with the aim of exploring the answers regarding the role of AASHA workers in educating the rural women for various cancers and health issues and to observe their keenness and orientations in understanding problems of women in health sector. There are also very less studies conducted to examine the nature of hurdles that are confronted by ASHA in dispensing her duty. However, the performance-based incentives are regularly received by ASHAs in

promoting various health programs, especially Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programs, but the scourge of these social workers is poor and wretched as most of them face different socioeconomic problems.

KEYWORDS: *Health Communication, Cancer Screening, Public Health Programs, Remuneration, Socio-Economic Problems.*

INTRODUCTION

The fear and confusion hidden beneath shroud of cancer is well understood as this deadly disease continues to cause innumerable deaths and haunt mankind. A pall of gloom falls on the family when some near and dear one gets diagnosed with cancer. According to the Cancer registry released by the Indian Council of Medical Research, Cancer has become one of the major causes of death in India with 8 to 9 lakh cases occurring every year in India. Women especially, are being increasingly diagnosed with cancer. Consolidated Cancer Registry Reports (2012-14) by Indian Council of Medical Research reveal that among females, breast cancer and cervix cancer account for over 50% of all cancer deaths in India. (ICMR, 2016);

Earlier, a statewide door-to-door campaign in 2012 covering 2,64,84,434 (96% approx) of total 2,77,43,338 population of Punjab, by Department of Health and Family Welfare Government of Punjab, on cancer patients in December 2012, had detected 33,318 death cases due to cancer in the last five years. Of these death cases, 3,945 (11.85%) got reported from Ludhiana in Malwa, 3,249 (9.75%) from Jalandhar in Doaba and 2,755 (8.26%) in Amritsar in Majha. Similarly, the Population Based Cancer Registries at Chandigarh and SAS Nagar, Sangrur, Mansa Districts in Punjab by the Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai in collaboration with PGIMER, Chandigarh, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab and Director Health Services, Chandigarh in January 2013, underlined that breast cancer is the predominant cancer in all these registries, followed by cervix uteri. The registry data also revealed that the risk of getting cancer in males is 5% to 11% and in females is 6% to 13%. These Population Based Cancer Registries were found more authentic than the survey by Punjab government. Dr. Rajesh Dixit, TMR Cancer Expert, blame the poor life style for majority of cancer cases in Punjab. (Mohan, 2017);

A healthy lifestyle is based on the choices we make about our daily habits which make us fit, energetic and at reduced risk for disease. Good nutrition, daily exercise adequate sleep and managing stress in positive ways are the foundations of good health. It is required to put together our plan for a healthy lifestyle for a longer and more comfortable life (Clarke, 2017). To adopt healthy lifestyle, health communication can play a very crucial role to aware the masses. Health communication is basically the study and practice of communicating promotional health information to improve health literacy. There is a strong need of research in health communication to educate and aware masses about various problems, risks and misconceptions related to health. (Nielson, Panzer and Kindig, 2004);

According to the National Health Mission (2013), ASHA is one of the key components that are accountable and qualified to serve as a fountainhead of community engagement in public health services in their neighborhood to provide first-contact healthcare. ASHA is indeed a first call for any health-related demands from vulnerable communities, such as women and children. She forms a pillar that supports village health infrastructure, and is aptly the hope for all rural women in India. ASHA worker serving a population of 1000 people will better educate people about warning signs of cancer, risk factors and testing available for prevention and early detection, thus

increasing community awareness. She will also be instrumental in educating women in the community about self-examination and promoting early detection of breast cancer. Given the current health care infrastructure, ASHA looks to be the ideal model for cancer prevention using community health workers (CHW) and offers an effective means of cancer surveillance (Haldiprasad, 2016).

ASHA is in a special place for raising awareness of cancer-related problems. Nevertheless, there is scant information on ASHA's cancer prevention activities in India. An incentive money of Rs. 300 for follow-up and Rs. 1000 for cancer diagnose of each case has been approved for ASHA in the Program Implementation Plan of the National Rural Health Mission for the treatment of cancer patients. Keeping these advantages in mind, the Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology (ICPO), Uttar Pradesh has made significant efforts in facilitating ASHA's services in the field of cancer screening. ICPO organizes regular camps at Primary Health Centres (PHC) of Gautam Budh Nagar district to screen women for breast and cervical cancer after obtaining necessary approvals from the concerned authorities. Initially the attendance of the women undergoing screening was poor. But there was a substantial rise in the screened population on the subsequent camps that were held during the monthly meeting of more than hundred ASHA workers. This is attributed to the role of ASHAs in not only motivating the people but also getting themselves screened and setting an example. This also helped the ASHAs to gain first hand information on screening protocols and management.

The ICPO empowers ASHAs to assume the following roles in the field of cancer prevention and early detection by creating information in the population about cancer warning signs, risk factors, prevention and early detection tests available. It not only motivates the people to undergo cancer screening but also teaches self-breast examination to all eligible women in the community and facilitate them to approach the health facility in case of any abnormality. ASHAs are non-salaried voluntary health care workers whose main income stay is dependent on incentives based on their activities. Though their contributions to immunization, family planning programmes and other maternal & child health programmes are already established, there is no incentive for motivating them to participate in cancer screening programmes. Therefore it is strongly recommended that cancer screening activities be incentivized. This would have the following advantages of increasing screening coverage, bringing down the cancer related morbidity and mortality, reducing the financial burden involved in cancer treatment and increasing job prospects thereby improving the overall wellbeing of the society (NRHM, 2013).

A survey conducted between 2005 and 2012 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare indicates that health facilities in our country have improved phenomenally after the implementation of the ASHA programme. According to the survey, there was a significant decline in IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 30 per 1000 live births in 2012 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was also reduced from 301 per 1 lakh in 2001 to 100 in 2012. This had become possible due to the increase in institutional deliveries by ASHA workers. But unfortunately, there are many obstacles in the successful implementation of the ASHA programs. Given a recognition they have earned so far, their accomplishments are not being recognized equivalently (EH News Bureau, 2019).

B.H. Hanumanthaiah (2015) in his article 'Accredited Social Health Activist's (ASHA's) in India: Problems and Suggestions' also said that Accredited social health activist workers (ASHA) are doing a good job in promoting health services in rural and remote areas of the country, but most of them face problems such as financial crunch, pay delay, inability to provide

the requisite medical services, etc. Roopa Haldiprasad in her article 'Role of Accredited Social Health Activists in Cancer Screening in India: Brightest Ray of Hope' (2016) also presented that ASHA raises awareness and provides community information, advises mothers on birth preparedness, safe childbirth, feeding practices, immunization, family planning, RTI, and so on to get better health care access. (EH News Bureau, 2019). Due to the introduction of ASHAs, the institutional delivery in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had increased to 55 per cent in 2008 from 12 per cent in 1992-93. It also highlighted the huge contribution of ASHA in increasing immunizations and combating malnutrition (Kaur, 2019).

METHODOLOGY

A pilot study of role of ASHA workers in health communication for cancer awareness among rural women was undertaken. The design of the present research was formulated according to the nature of the study. The universe of the study was ASHA workers and sample of 50 ASHA workers from rural areas of Sangrur district was selected. The approach of this study was descriptive. A semi structured survey of 20 questions was carried out and purposive sampling technique was employed to evaluate the health communication activities conducted by AASHAs. The data was collected through schedules containing detailed and relevant 14 close ended questions and 6 open ended questions, which was subjected for analysis and interpretation. The data was later filtered out to serve the objectives of the study, according to the responses of ASHA workers given in the survey.

CONCLUSION

Though, several studies are conducted time to time to examine the role and services dispensed by ASHA in rural areas, but there are hardly any studies to understand the role of ASHA workers specifically in awareness generation regarding cancer problems in rural women of Punjab. Hence, this study has been conducted with the aim of exploring the answers regarding the role of AASHA workers in educating the rural women for various cancers and health issues and to observe their keenness and orientations in understanding problems of women in health sector.

When ASHA workers were asked about their role and responsibilities, all 20 of them were capable enough to tell about their role and responsibilities as per the set guidelines of the National Rural Health Mission. When they were asked to tell about the most prevalent type of cancer they had come across in the recent years, 12 respondents said that breast cancer is the most prevalent form of cancer as the number of breast cancer cases was maximum as compared to the other common forms of cancers in Punjab. Similarly, 8 other respondents said that cervical cancer was the most prevailing cancer in the state.

When ASHA workers were asked about the main reasons behind the increasing cancer problem among rural women, 8 respondents believed that ignoring one's health is the major reason, whereas 7 respondents declared neglecting own wellbeing in order to give more importance to children and family as the significant reason behind the cancer problem, whereas 5 respondents responded that imbalanced and hectic lifestyle is the major cause behind it. In this study, all 20 ASHA workers said that they encourage rural women to participate in cancer awareness camps organized in their areas and they also said that they provide good and effective information regarding healthy diet to rural women. Also there are very less studies to examine the nature of hurdles that are confronted by ASHA in dispensing her duty.

When they were asked about the various socio-economic problems faced by them while performing their duties, all respondents said that had to face strong opposition from patient's family number of times due to the lack of education and social taboos. They also mentioned the feeling of insecurity while going for night deliveries and less social respect as the major social challenges faced by them. Talking about their economic problems, all 20 respondents said that no fixed salary and non-regularity of their salaries is the major economic challenge faced by them. They also said that they get no incentive for motivating rural women to participate in the cancer screening programs. According to them, problems relating to the availability and replenishment of drugs and equipment kits can also not be ignored.

In the light of above discussion and analysis, the data aims to understand the role and responsibilities of ASHA workers in educating the rural women on various health issues, specifically in awareness generation regarding cancer problems in women. It analyzes the work done by ASHAs and also explores the problems and challenges faced by ASHA workers in performing their duties.

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LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF A SERIOUS CRIME ANNOTATION

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the causes and consequences of one of the crimes – human trafficking – in legal documents. In particular, international and national statistics on human trafficking, international experts, and official data from government, ministries, and other government agencies are analyzed in detail in an interactive manner based on various diagrams and tables. International conventions, declarations, resolutions, treaties and agreements, as well as legal documents are studied in detail and illustrated with real-life examples. Opinions of foreign and Uzbek scholars on the fight against human trafficking were analyzed. The article also contains a number of proposals and recommendations to combat human trafficking and reduce its weight.

KEYWORDS: *Trafficking In Human Beings, Exploitation, Sexual Exploitation, Forced Labor, Slavery, Begging, Universal Declaration, International Conventions, Resolutions, National Legislation*

INTRODUCTION

How horrible a crime like human trafficking is when it violates human life, liberty and rights, and tramples on his will, destiny and future. This problem, which arose thousands of years ago, is still unresolved. It should be noted that the increase in human trafficking today, the use of human beings as objects of human trafficking, the violation of their rights and freedoms are due to the following factors:

The first is that human trafficking is becoming a lucrative source of income, meaning that groups of one or more members are a source of income without any hard work (the average annual income at the global level is \$ 150 billion [1]).

Financial income is a major factor driving people to crime. Traffickers can easily make a double profit. The first is forcing a citizen (worker) to work, cross the border, and so on. The second is because it brought in a free worker from the employer [2].

The second is the simplicity of the victims of such illegal activities, their indifference and indifference to the fate and future of themselves and their loved ones.

Third, the humiliation of victims of human trafficking is a reflection of the various physical or psychological pressures used against them.

Fourth, there is a lack of legal literacy, failure to report to law enforcement agencies that he has illegally crossed the border and engaged in illegal labor activities without state registration in a foreign country. However, it is legal and guaranteed by the state to go abroad. The above is confirmed by the views of researchers Kaled Ali and Baidown. Namely:

The poor governance and legal system of the state and the ignorance of the population about their rights can make them victims of this crime in the future. In 2005, a sub-regional group of China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam set up the Mekong Coordinating Organization for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (COMMIT). Its goal is to develop a policy and legal framework for anti-trafficking measures in the region. It is to allow each state to create legislation that is consistent with these rules [3].

I would like to emphasize that this type of crime is the third most dangerous in the world after drug and arms trafficking.

It is clear from the following documents that human trafficking is one of the global problems:

Table №1

International legal instruments on combating human trafficking			
Document name	Time received	Document type	Place of admission
Fighting the recruitment of women for sexual purposes about [4]	April 14, 1899	Resolution (international legal document)	At an international conference in London
Fighting the white slave trade about [5]	In 1902 and 1910	World Convention (international legal document)	Two international conferences in Paris during
Fighting the white slave trade about [6]	May 4, 1910	World Convention (international legal instrument)	International conference in Paris during
Fighting the white slave trade about [7]	May 18, 1904	International agreement	International conference in Paris during
On the fight against trafficking in women and children [8]	Between July 5 and July 30, 1921	World Convention (international legal instrument)	During the League of Nations Council in Paris
About slavery [9]	September 25, 1926	World Convention (international legal instrument)	Ganeva (Switzerland)
About forced or forced labor	June 28, 1930	29 th World	Ganeva

[10]		Convention (international legal instrument)	(Switzerland)
Combating trafficking in adult women about [11]	October 11, 1933	World Convention (international legal instrument)	Ganeva (Switzerland)
Human rights [12]	December 10, 1948	Universal Declaration	Paris
About the fight against human trafficking and the exploitation of third parties for prostitution [13]	December 2, 1949	World Convention (international legal instrument)	Paris
About the fight against human trafficking and the use of prostitution by third parties [14]	March 21, 1950	World Convention (By the UN)	New York (USA)
Human rights on [15]	November 4, 1950	European Convention (By the European Union)	Rim (Italy)
Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women [16]	December 18, 1979	World Convention (By the UN)	New York (USA)
About children's rights [17]	November 20, 1989	World Convention (By the UN)	New York (AQSH)
Transnational organized crime about the fight [18]	November 15, 2000	Resolution 55/25 (By the UN)	New York (AQSH)
Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings [19]	May 16, 2005	European Convention (by the Council of Europe)	Warsaw (Poland)

The fact that in 2013, the United Nations declared July 30 as World Anti-Trafficking Day is a clear proof of the above.

Table №2

International legal instruments on human trafficking ratified by the legislation of Uzbekistan		
Document name	Time of ratification	Document type
Human rights	September 30, 1991	Universal Declaration
About children's rights	December 9, 1992	World Convention (By the UN)
About forced or forced labor	August 30, 1997	World Convention (By the International Labor Organization)
About the fight against human trafficking and the use of	December 12, 2003	World Convention (By the UN)

prostitution by third parties		
Transnational organized crime about the fight	June 28, 2001	55/25 Resolution

During the years of independence, 29 agreements and treaties have been signed with foreign countries on combating dangerous forms of organized crime (including human trafficking).

Table №3

Adopted legal acts of the National Legislative System of Uzbekistan		
Document name	Time received	Document type
Article 135 "Hiring people for exploitation", Article 137 "Kidnapping", Article 138 "Illegal deprivation of liberty by force" [20]	September 22, 1994	Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan
On measures to improve the organization of labor activity of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan [21]	November 12, 2006	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 505
On improving the accounting of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan traveling abroad for employment [22]	May 15, 2007	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 97
About the fight against human trafficking [23]	April 17, 2008	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 154
About measures to increase the effectiveness of the fight against human trafficking [24]	July 8, 2008	Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 911
On Additional Measures to Further Improve the System for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Forced Labor [25]	July 30, 2019	Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 5775
About the fight against human trafficking (in the new edition) [26]	August 17, 2020	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 633

The fact that the majority of victims of human trafficking are women and children is a matter of concern. That is, according to statistics, about 4.5 million people are trafficked each year. 80% of them are young people, women and children [27].

The results, analyzed by UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), show that more and more low-income people are becoming victims of human trafficking. Women and girls are also sold to the world's average exploiters for \$ 5,000, and intermediaries are paid around \$ 2,000. Victims of human trafficking within national borders were sold for at least \$ 250. The share of older women in human trafficking is declining. In particular, the number of victims of this crime has increased over the past 15 years, with more boys and girls than men and older

women. The share of older women fell from 70% to 50% in 2018. The number of victims has increased during this period. The main reason for this is that sexual exploitation is the most widespread factor in human trafficking. The proportion of men involved in forced labor increased from 18% to 38%. Currently, more than 90% of the world's countries are prosecuted for human trafficking. Globally, the number of convicts per 100,000 population has almost tripled since 2003 [28].

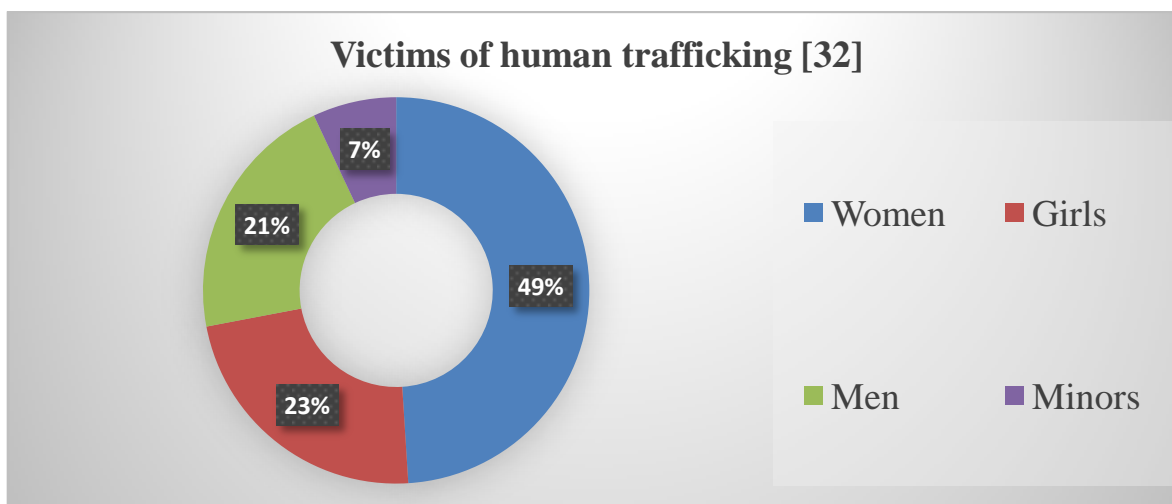
According to the report, the most common form of human trafficking (79%) is sexual exploitation. Victims of sexual exploitation are mainly women and girls. Surprisingly, in 30% of the countries where the gender of traffickers is reported, women make up the largest share of traffickers. In some parts of the world, it is common for women to be trafficked. The second most common form of human trafficking is forced labor, which accounts for less than sexual exploitation. Nearly 20% of the world's trafficking victims are children. However, in some parts of Africa and the Mekong region, children make up the majority (up to 100% in some parts of West Africa) [29].

The EU's legal measures to combat human trafficking do not meet the requirement. Because enforcement and prevention mechanisms do not work well enough. Regions trying to model may be aware of the shortcomings of the EU's anti-trafficking strategy [30].

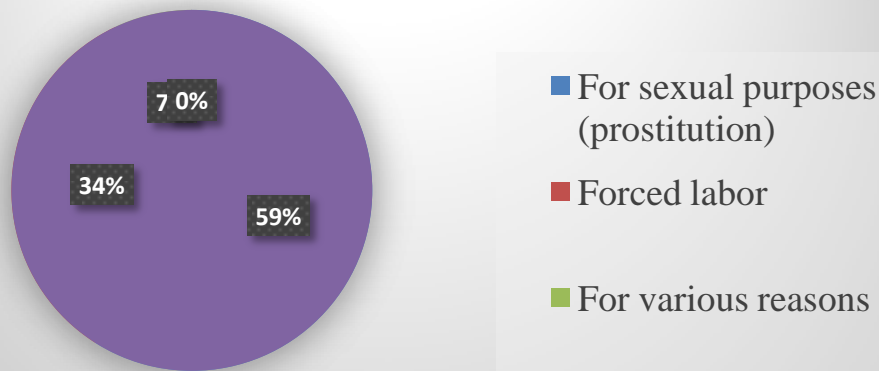
The OSCE's anti-trafficking spokeswoman, Helga Conrad, estimates that between 200,000 and 500,000 people are trafficked to Western European countries each year. Of these, 60% are women and 40% are men, and the annual revenue from human trafficking is estimated at \$ 10-15 billion. Trafficking in human beings is a criminal chain that must be fought from the smallest to the last. Only then can success be achieved. Trafficking in human beings is both a criminal and a human rights issue [31].

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) released its 2018 Global Trafficking in Persons Report at a press conference at the United Nations (UN) office in Vienna, Austria.

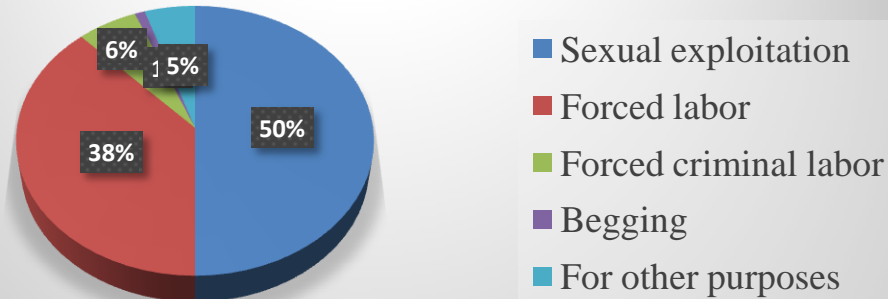
The report, analyzed at a press conference attended by UNODC President Yury Fedorov and Austrian Foreign Minister Karin Kneissi, analyzed data from 142 countries. The report provides the following key information:



The purpose of the use of victims of trafficking [32]



Purposes of exploitation of juvenile victims of human trafficking [33]



Our country is also doing significant work in the fight against this scourge on a global scale.

In order to detect crimes of human trafficking, to provide them with social and legal assistance, the website <http://ht.gov.uz> and the Ministry of Internal Affairs launched a “hotline” number (99) 311-01-01.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2019, a total of 710 applications were received, of which 421 were received through the hotline, 197 in writing and 92 in the mobile reception. Of the 421 appeals received by the hotline, 106 were satisfied, 252 were provided with qualified legal explanations, 42 were rejected on legal grounds, 10 were ignored, and 11 are under investigation. In particular, 72 citizens who did not have the opportunity and conditions to return from foreign and CIS countries were repatriated to Uzbekistan [34].

In order to expedite the consideration of complaints from citizens in the field of combating forced labor and the elimination of forced labor, the “Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations” hotline “1176”, <https://mehnat.uz/>, “**mehnathuquqbot**” telegram. As part of the project “Feedback Mechanism” of the Federation of Trade Unions, a hotline number 1192 and a telegram channel “**kasababot**” were established.

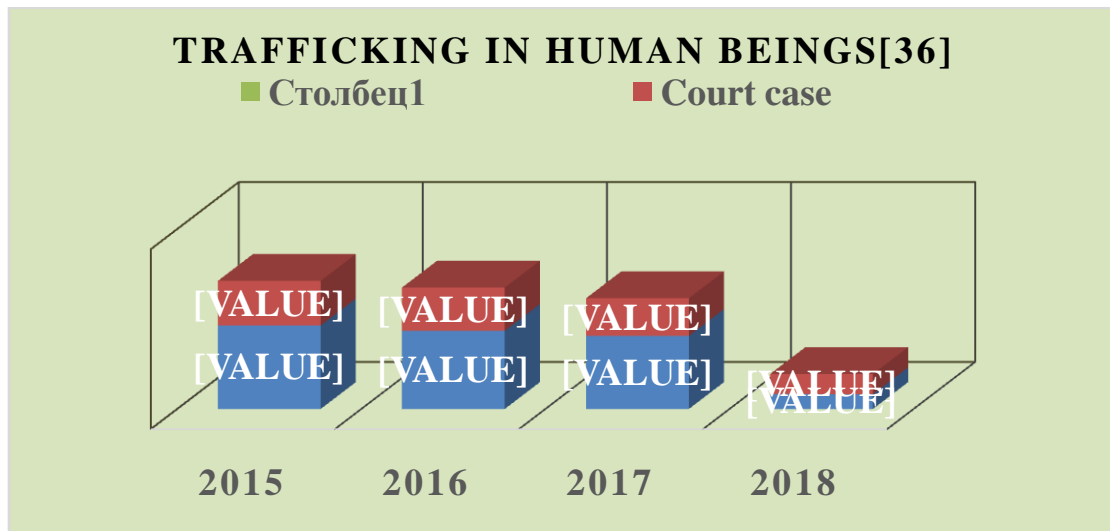
In 2019, 94 cases of human trafficking were registered, a decrease of 22% compared to 2018. A total of 137 members of organized crime groups were prosecuted, including 119 women and 18 men. In order to prevent forced labor, 2,779 organizations, enterprises and institutions were

inspected, and 259 people who allowed forced labor and 56 officials who did not pay their salaries on time and did not create working conditions were fined in accordance with the law. The Republican Rehabilitation Center for Assistance to Victims of Trafficking provided medical, psychological, and legal services to a total of 220 victims of trafficking. In addition, 113 of them were employed. Necessary consular and legal assistance was provided to 40 victims of human trafficking and practical assistance was provided for their return to Uzbekistan. 3,938 people were employed abroad, more than 235,000 people were provided with counseling and legal assistance, and a total of \$ 529,874 was recovered from migrant workers who did not receive their wages on time [35].

It should be noted that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan established the Republican Rehabilitation Center for Assistance and Protection of Victims of Trafficking on November 5, 2008.

According to the Ministry of Interior, in the first eight months of 2020, 112 cases of human trafficking were reported, of which 84 were deported and 28 were enslaved within the country. The analysis showed that 11 of them were used as labor and 73 for sexual purposes.

According to RSIC Istiqbolli Avlod in 2019, 1,317 people were involved in human trafficking hotlines, including 845 men and 472 women, 257 of whom were assisted in returning to Uzbekistan. Asked of these, 204 were victims of labor exploitation (74%) and 53 were sexually exploited (26%).

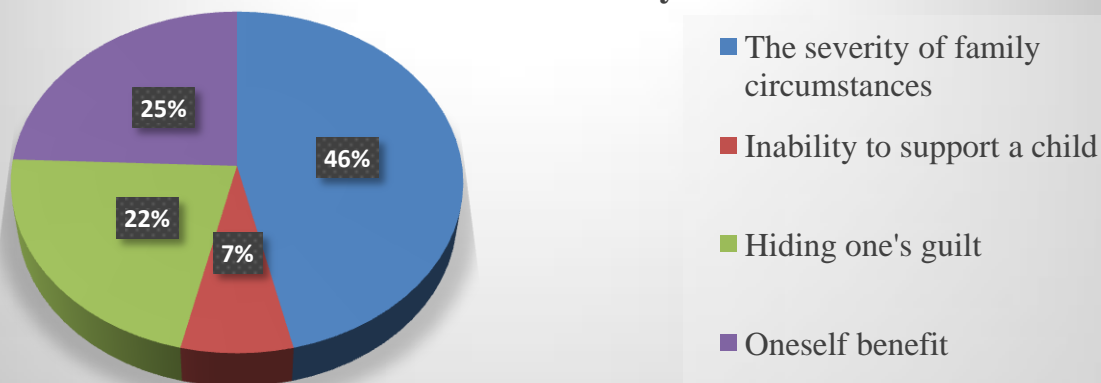


In the first eight months of 2020, there were 469 calls about human trafficking, of which 294 were men and 175 were women.

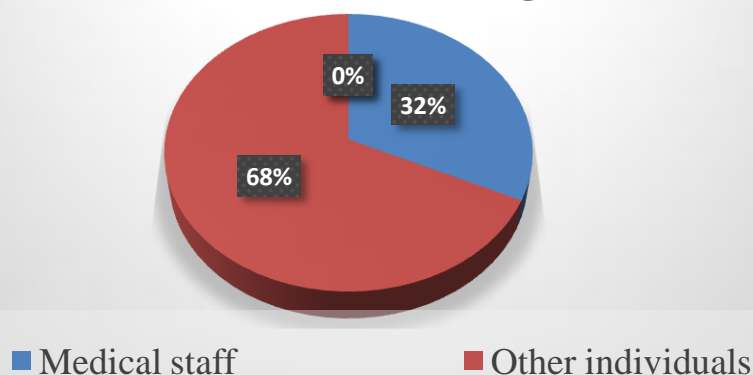
Another area of human trafficking is the baby trade. Although the number of human trafficking cases decreased in 2019 compared to 2018, the number of child trafficking cases did not decrease. In particular, 2019 will be divided into regions as follows:

- ❖ 5 in Syrdarya and Khorezm regions;
- ❖ 4 in Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions and Tashkent city;
- ❖ 3 in Samarkand, Fergana, Namangan, Andijan and Navoi regions.

Reasons to sell a baby:



Persons accused of selling babies:



In addition, in 2019, crimes against the sale of babies were committed by 72 people, of which 62, or 86%, were women. Specialists in the field lack the knowledge and experience to prosecute and prosecute traffickers. As a result, only 94 of the 710 trafficking allegations were prosecuted, and 137 were prosecuted. [38]. In particular, the number of crimes related to human trafficking in 2018 accounted for 38% of the number of crimes related to human trafficking, while in 2019 this figure increased to 43% [39].

Trafficked children do not have access to education for long periods of time. Later, when they return to normal life, they will not be able to get a well-paid job because they do not have education. In addition, human trafficking is one of the main sources of funding for international crime, including terrorism, bringing huge profits to the criminal syndicate each year [40].

For example, on June 23, 2020, during an operation conducted by the Department for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration of the Syrdarya Regional Department of Internal Affairs, individuals named "L" and "M" living in Sardoba district were detained. was arrested in May while selling her baby, born in May, for \$ 18,000 (eighteen thousand).

On June 3, 2020, a 22-year-old resident of Pakhtachi district, Samarkand region, N.Yo. They agreed to sell their 23-day-old child, born on May 11, to N.I., a resident of Navoi, for 3 million soums. According to the Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the

Republic of Uzbekistan, N.Yo. She was arrested on suspicion of selling her baby and taking the money near the Navoi mosque in Navoi. From the above examples, we can see how abominable human beings are. That is, I do not think that such people, who have sacrificed their children for money, are any different from animals. Even an unconscious animal can take care of its young.

Doing the following in the fight against human trafficking could help reduce the crime rate in the future.

The first is to establish a systematic, sufficiently accurate knowledge of labor relations from school age. And let me tell you - what is the origin of human trafficking? Why are citizens being deceived? I think the answer to the two questions is that citizens do not know enough about labor relations and labor law.

The second is the proliferation of documentaries and feature films on human trafficking. Watching these films in schools, neighborhoods, businesses and other institutions, as well as interviewing victims of human trafficking, that is, covering the way of life at the time of the sale, the challenges and analyzing the film or show. Extensive use of mass media in this direction.

This practice has also been effective in foreign countries. In other words, the United States government has provided 20 ways to help combat human trafficking. One of them was an awareness campaign to watch and discuss human trafficking films [41].

Third is the expansion of legal and educational advocacy in the community. Explain the methods of deception of individuals and criminal groups involved in human trafficking, how to persuade people in advance, and develop the ability to contact the appropriate authority in the future.

Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the role of social networks in crime (vertical, telegram, instagram, twitter, facebook, etc.). In particular, to provide material and moral incentives to citizens who have been active in the fight against human trafficking, that is, who have widely promoted the consequences of human trafficking on social media.

When all people are aware of the consequences of physical and sexual life-related psychological trauma, violence, forced addiction, disease transmission, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malnutrition and psychological torture. the number of victims of this crime would be low [42].

Fifth, take effective action against unemployment, which is one of the biggest problems. Employment increases. Unemployment is the reason why people are thinking of leaving the country to earn money. This can be used to carry out criminal motives.

For example, in 2018 alone, according to data provided by a representative of the Republican Women's Committee, 263 000 women went abroad. In the Samarkand region alone, the figure is 137000, which means that effective work must be done to work with women [43].

Sixth, strengthen the role of employment agencies in employment. Establish cooperation with foreign countries.

Seventh, to strengthen inspections at international airports. Also get a psychologist's checkup.

Eighth, there is the involvement of health workers in the sale of babies. Strengthen oversight and awareness-raising among health workers in maternity hospitals and related workplaces.

Ninth, increase the salaries of low-wage workers. Encourage them to pursue their careers.

Tenth, to provide financial incentives to those who have trafficked persons to law enforcement agencies with the necessary evidence, as well as to ensure their confidentiality;

Transportation of a trafficking offender, transfer of a citizen to another person, notification of residence or acceptance, subsequent threat or use of force or other means of coercion, abduction, deception by a member of the criminal group against the person who reported the crime, extortion, hostage-taking, and even assassination [44].

Eleventh, in cooperation with the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, conduct lectures on the ground and on social networks or in the media. The religious aspect is to explain the bad consequences of this crime.

The twelfth is the provision of state-insured loans to the needy at the lowest interest rates. Direct them to entrepreneurship. Organizing free entrepreneurship courses in this regard.

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair has said that there is a need to focus on ending poverty in Africa and ensuring peace between nations. Because where there is peace, it is more effective to fight poverty. Poverty can be solved by investing. To do this, the United Nations, NATO and other organizations must continue to help. This can lead to a reduction in human trafficking. For example, in a country with a good economy and no poverty, forced labor and exploitation are rare [45].

Thirteenth is the interpretation of the normative legal acts, including the Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. Disseminate its content to the public and conduct practical meetings and advocacy work on this issue.

Fourteenth - in order to strengthen migration control with the help of highly trained personnel engaged in combating illegal migration, as well as to exchange information on illegal migration, these bodies work with the relevant authorities of foreign countries. Strengthening cooperation.

Fifteenth, eliminate all covert routes that allow criminal groups involved in human trafficking to cross the borders of the Republic of Uzbekistan without proper border and customs control.

Sixteenth, it is necessary to raise the level of moral education of young people (this is the first group of people who are vulnerable to human traffickers, that is, the same category of risk-takers), to educate young people who think independently and have confidence in life.

Accordingly:

- ❖ Preventive measures against prostitution, pornography, drug addiction, alcoholism, tobacco use and other similar diseases;
- ❖ Spiritual and educational activities (for example, art exhibitions or theatrical performances);
- ❖ Opportunities to promote a healthy lifestyle through the organization of sports clubs, sports competitions in educational institutions, etc.

Rustamboyev M.X. The object of the crime of human trafficking is, first of all, social relations that guarantee the freedom, honor and dignity of the individual. In aggravating or separate aggravating circumstances, the life or health of the victim is presented as an additional object [46].

CONCLUSION

The statistics seen above show that human trafficking is also strongly influenced by the state's economy and development. This is especially true in countries with low economies, where trafficking is common. More in Africa, Asia and Central America than in developed countries in Europe and North America. This is due to the fact that developed countries in the labor market mainly provide foreign countries with jobs, not labor. Regardless of the situation or circumstances, human rights and freedoms, dignity, honor, prestige and other values are paramount. And breaking it will never go unpunished. Given the fact that human trafficking is a problem of the time, a large-scale work is being carried out under the leadership of our President to prevent and prevent criminals who have committed such selfish and heinous acts both in the world community and in Uzbekistan. So I think it's a big mistake to blame it on one country. In the fight against human trafficking, we must all stand together and act together with courage, determination and vigilance. Only then we can cleanse our society of such institutions. I would like to end with the life of a girl who was trafficked and turned her life into darkness:

“Khorezm is the place where Zarina was born and raised. 14 years of his life are connected with this place. After that, the girl began to live in Jizzakh.

He was sold three times. His mother first sold him to a childless family when he was 7 years old. The woman who adopted Zarina was a teacher who raised the girl for seven years. But he died of an illness. When Zarina's real mother found out, she took her daughter away. The house of a mother who had learned to live a simple life was full of men who came to have fun. The girl, who was getting taller and closer to the eyes, was asked by one of her mother's friends. So his honor was sold for big money. The fate of the girl, who was paid for the second time, changed completely.

Her aunt took Zarina home after the incident. A week later, the girl left for Jizzakh with her aunt. They arrived here at the beginning of the wedding season. Zarina and her cousin, who live in an apartment building in the city, danced at weddings. In Jizzakh, it is customary for people to line up at weddings and hand out money to dancers. It's a stringless hook to lure girls like Zarina into the light of life. So, the money from the wedding stole the girl's consciousness.

One day, a few years older than Zarina proposed to her. The man, whose wife died prematurely, had grown children. Zarina agreed and got married. When Zarina was seven months pregnant, her husband's children forced her to leave the house in a riot. After leaving the house, Zarina called one of the dancer's colleagues to find an apartment for rent. The house was found. As Zarina's new moon approached, she gave birth to a baby girl. But it was not possible to take care of the child, to build a house.

One day he met a woman from Farish. At the woman's suggestion, Zarina and her child will be provided with all the conditions in one of the houses in Forish, in exchange for which she will have to commit adultery. Exhausted, the woman agreed. For almost a year, he served incoming customers. But the woman who was accompanying him did not give him a penny. Back in the days when Zarina was protesting, she had to pay a huge debt, counting the money she spent on food and drink for her child. Gradually, she stopped showing the baby to her mother. Her phone, passport and birth certificate were confiscated from day one.

Forish; December 2019. The days are cold. One of the clients decided to take Zarina with him to Jizzakh. It was a great opportunity for Zarina. He told her about the situation and asked

permission to call his acquaintances. The phone was picked up by an acquaintance who works as an investigator in the police department. In a short time, they met, and it became clear what the real situation was. Zarina and her child were taken from the apartment and taken to the Jizzakh Women's Rehabilitation and Social Adaptation Center.

With the help of the center's lawyer, psychologist and other officials, she completed a six-month arduous task of adapting the woman to social life. Zarina is currently studying at a sewing factory. In addition, he was involved in the public works of the regional employment department and received a salary in the prescribed manner. Those who turned his life into hell were sentenced to several years in prison.

Although there are not many women like Zarina in Jizzakh, we are approached by those who have been persecuted by their families and communities, who are suffering from various ailments, said Dilfuza Ahmedova, a psychologist at the center. There are conditions close to the family environment for the victim to temporarily live with their children. There is a psychiatrist, legal aid, a maternity and children's ward. When necessary, women will be trained and given the opportunity to adapt to society" [47];

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MULTIMEDIA TO EXPAND CHILDREN'S WORLDWIDE DURING THE ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of the development of children's worldview in the organization of preschool education, work, multimedia in the classroom, the use of computer slides in the implementation of the educational process. Multimedia technology is the ability to express a range of textual, visual, audio, color, animated, working on a computer based on software and hardware. Full coverage of multimedia service topics serves as a whole, systematic work of the visual aids used to date. In it, the sound of natural, colorful and moving images of decorated objects, presented in proportion to the music, is characterized by a short-term increase in children's mastery.

KEYWORDS: Preschool, Technology, Multimedia, Image, Table, Graphics, Audio, Video, Animation, Graphics, Image.

INTRODUCTION

Multimedia tools play an important role in the development of children's worldview. The multimedia service not only helps children to quickly and easily master the topics they read on the computer, but also creates a number of conveniences for the child.

Multimedia technology is the ability to express a range of textual, visual, audio, color, animated, working on a computer based on software and hardware. Full coverage of multimedia service

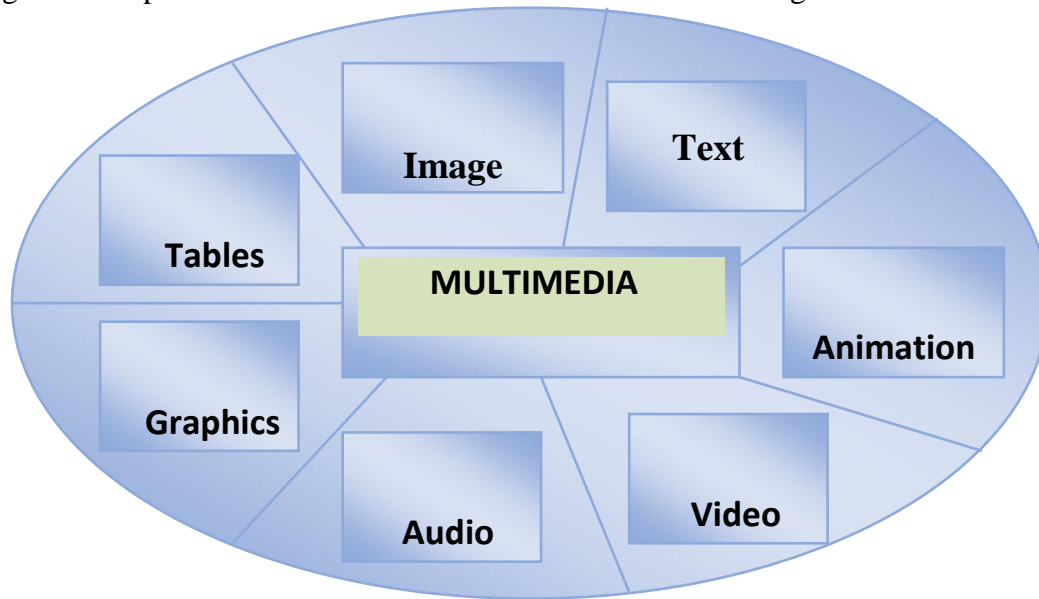


Figure 1 Types of multimedia

topics serves as a whole, systematic work of the visual aids used to date. In it, the sound of natural, colorful and moving images of decorated objects, presented in proportion to the music, is characterized by a short-term increase in children's mastery. Nowadays, the multimedia teaching process is widely used. Hence the use of utilities capable of working with multimedia-image controls. The word "multimedia" is derived from the Latin word 'media', meaning "device which carries information". Multimedia computer controls music and other voice reception and processing of video work. Many experts have different interpretations of this term. Summarizing the work, we can describe multimedia as follows: multimedia is the creation of information based on software and hardware management of computer science and the spatial motion of audio, video, text, graphics and animation objects, management is an interconnected order of learning materials. (Figure 1).

Multimedia is a rapidly evolving modern information technology that includes:

- ❖ Traditional types of information, such as text, tables, various decorations and original types of information, such as speech, music, video clips, TV footage, animation (movement of objects in space) in one software product:
- ❖ CPU speed for processing and displaying video and audio information on a computer, data bus bandwidth, RAM and video memory, large capacity external memory, volume and approximate exchange rate on computer access channels required to be doubled;
- ❖ providing a new level of "human-computer" interactive communication. At the same time, in the process of communication, the user receives a much wider and more comprehensive information, which allows to improve the conditions of study, work or leisure.

Improving the effectiveness of lessons through the use of multimedia in the educational process is one of the most pressing issues of today. In developed countries, this method of teaching is used in all areas of education. Practice shows that teaching students using multimedia is twice as

effective. With this tool, teaching can save an average of 30% of time compared to traditional teaching methods, and the acquired knowledge will be stored in the memory of students for a long time. It is known that if a quarter of the material heard is memorized, if we do the material given to students through video (viewing), the chances of information being stored in memory and imagining will increase by 25-30%. It is also observed that if these learning materials are given to students in the form of audio, video and graphics, the memorization of materials will increase by 75%.

Teaching students using multimedia tools in education has the following advantages:

- the ability to master the material provided in the educational process in a deeper and more complete way;
- ability to visualize data;
- the ability to save time as a result of reduced learning time in the classroom;
- the acquired knowledge is stored in the memory for a long time and can be used in practice when needed.

However, there are some challenges to using this tool in the educational process, including:

- development of educational materials and other necessary instructions in the form of computer programs in the form of manuals;
- use of multimedia elements for developed computer programs.

The use of multimedia tools helps to solve the following tasks:

- ✚ a deeper understanding of the relationship between the world and people;
- ✚ to systematize the acquired concepts and ideas;
- ✚ scientific understanding of nature and surrounding phenomena;
- ✚ preparation for complex and problematic questions and answers;
- ✚ developing self-control skills.
- ✚ to form and strengthen children's motivation to learn about the world.

Multimedia animated models demonstrate processes based on animated images. At the same time, children clearly perceive these processes as if they were involved. The use of multimedia differs from traditional didactic materials in that it has the ability to repeat objects.

The use of multimedia in preschool education provides a number of benefits for educators and children. For example, the educator may lower the volume of the broadcast and ask the child to comment on the process, pause the frame, and explain the continuation of the process.

Multimedia presentation leads to the enrichment of students' worldview along with the development of speech, thinking and memory. Multimedia tools increase the visual level of the sessions.

In traditional lessons, didactic materials on the delivery of educational topics are explained with the help of visual aids (drawings, models, etc.). However, the limited nature of visual aids, as well as the lack of criteria for determining children's mastery, pose some problems.

The advantages of multimedia in the pedagogical process are reflected in the following:

-Demonstration of the displayed information, ease of use of different colors, illustrations, sound, video, animation and other elements;

-Teaching children to quickly learn and self-control using the interactive method, etc .;

Multimedia guides can be used not only in the classroom, but also outside the classroom. They are attached to versions prepared for individual experimental projects.

Currently, the quality of computerized education in Uzbekistan is not at the required level, so the use of the above materials is useful. As mentioned above in the development of children's worldview, the concepts given to the pupil are determined primarily by the level of visualization of the available material and, to a certain extent, the degree to which it has mastered it. Therefore, the visual aids used in the training process should be unique, unique, at the level of pedagogical and psychological requirements, and should be reflected in the active work of the educator.

Nowadays, many educators recognize that multimedia programs are a tool for understanding the world, and with the development of this tool, new teaching methods and techniques, new ideas and ideas enter the preschool education organization.

Multimedia tools allow you to enrich the content and add new materials.

In addition, the organization of classes on the basis of electronic manuals in accordance with these requirements will facilitate the work of teachers, improve the quality of education and increase its effectiveness.

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PROBLEMS OF TRANSFORMING A HEALTHY WORLDVIEW AND CREATIVITY INTO A NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT IN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The development of any society is achieved through a healthy outlook on the youth and the formation of a creative movement in them. To do this, the main task of the country's reforms is to pay special attention to the role and place of youth, to create and support a wide range of opportunities for talented and gifted youth. This article emphasizes that the transformation of a healthy outlook and creativity in society into a nationwide movement should be the main goal in the global pedagogical theory and it should become one of the integral tasks of spiritual education.

KEYWORDS: *Healthy Spirit, Spiritual Upbringing, Creativity, National Rise, Artistic Creativity, Talent, Youth, Spiritual Scientist, Mysticism.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of any society is achieved through a healthy outlook on the youth and the formation of a creative movement in them. To do this, the main task of the country's reforms is to pay special attention to the role and place of youth, to create and support a wide range of opportunities for talented and gifted youth. As a result of comprehensive reforms, especially in the spiritual sphere, their consciousness, worldview, interests and interests are growing. However, despite the important work being done in this direction, there are a number of shortcomings in the process of spiritual and educational reforms and renewal.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reforms in Uzbekistan are expected to rise to a new level and serve as the foundation of the Third Renaissance. At the same time, the interests of the people must be the main priority, in the essence of which the future of the youth, the spiritual perfection of the youth plays a key role in building the rule of law and civil society that we are building. Accordingly, in the reforms being

carried out in the process of building a new Uzbekistan, the vital idea of "From national revival to national progress" is becoming increasingly important. In this regard, the head of our state Sh.M.Mirziyoev puts on the agenda the urgency of these problems and a number of decrees and resolutions are being developed to address them. In particular, in order to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational work, the resolution adopted on March 26, 2021 states that "there is no integrated system of organizing spiritual and educational processes. is not being carried out, - says the President Sh.M.Mirziyoev [1].

Priorities for radical improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work to address these problems have been identified, the main tasks of which are to turn a healthy outlook and creativity in society into a nationwide movement and ensure the continuity of spiritual education in families, educational institutions and communities. Indeed, in the universal pedagogical theory, the main goal should be to turn young people into a nationwide movement for a healthy outlook and creativity in society, and it should become one of the integral tasks of spiritual education. Today, humanity has undergone tremendous changes, factors of development, and scientific advances. His consciousness, his thinking, is striving for infinity and exaltation. As consciousness and thinking improve, unfortunately, various vices in human spirituality, deviant behavior, vandalism, and destruction aimed at disrupting the lives of others continue. The youth of the XXI century live in a situation where the aggression of various information, various geopolitical ideologies, spiritual threats is growing, and it is difficult to avoid such factors.

"We are doing a great job of educating young people who think independently, have modern knowledge and skills, have a strong life position ... Today, the world is witnessing a fierce struggle for the minds and hearts of the population, especially young people, religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction. Given the growing threats such as "popular culture", we must raise our children to a new level without weakening our work in the field of spiritual enlightenment. It is, in fact, an eternal struggle between opposition, good and evil. Man, on the other hand, is the victim of an eternal struggle between these two poles. He is already aware of this struggle between the good and the bad of the world, but when he realizes, unfortunately, he himself has become an active participant in this struggle, ready to destroy each other, leading each other to decline. The destructive ideas created by man are capable of destroying the globe more than once. As we live in such a dangerous, dangerous world, we must first and foremost realize that we are human beings and that life is a great blessing for us.

We must be able to see every threat to the spiritual life of our youth and be aware of it. "[2]

But without shaping a healthy worldview, young people cannot be freed from spiritual threats, popular cultural factors or elements of marginal spirituality. Because hedonism, euthanasia, eudomonism, same-sex marriage, cyberterrorism, amoralism, immoralism, secularism, vandalism, extremism, nihilism and other similar factors, which are manifested as a spiritual threat today, do not affect the minds, thinking and spiritual life of young people in the age of information and technology. does not remain [3].

So preventing it is not just a task for one area. First of all, the formation of a healthy worldview of young people should go hand in hand with the acquisition of the right knowledge, the formation of healthy thoughts (culture of logical thinking), the education of a healthy spirit, with family, education, psychologists, educators and the media. Only a nation that has been brought up in a particularly healthy spirit (our worldview is ours) and has its own national spirituality and culture can maintain itself as a people, a nation. Accordingly, the formation of a high moral and

spiritual maturity, a perfect person, a healthy future generation, the preservation of the purity of the nation on the basis of educating our youth in a healthy spirit is an important task of state policy. This, in turn, requires a deeper study of the essence of the concept of upbringing in a healthy spirit. First of all, the essence of the concept of "Spirit" is described in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Basic Concepts of Spirituality" as "a reflection of being as a concept that actively reflects the objective world, specific not only to man but also to animals, plants and even the inorganic world." "Active perception in the true sense is human, and this perception is called the spirit. The activity of the spirit is seen in the fact that it reflects reality in an orderly fashion, not as it is." It should be noted that in this definition, the essence of the soul is its active activity "in order". While this issue has been studied by existentialists, one of the modern philosophical currents, who believe that "the soul arises from the existence of the will," while personalistic existentialism includes the spirit: understanding, duty, conscience, compassion, honor, justice, sincerity, repentance, etc. [5].

We rely here on the approach of the representatives of personalistic existentialism, because it can be a sufficient basis for revealing the essence of the issue we are considering.

But the doctrine of mysticism, which nurtured the purity of the human soul and studied it, in its time pushed the idea of the perfect man as a philosophical doctrine that served to harmonize the purity of the soul, heart, and body. It is emphasized that the purity of the soul, heart and body serves to cultivate the purity of the soul. For example, the source of the Islamic encyclopedia states: "Sufism, Sufism - a doctrine in Islam that leads to spiritual and moral perfection." [6]

Philosopher Abdulkhay Abdurahmanov said, "Sufism is sincerity, sincerity and wisdom, caring for humanity and serving it with compassion and love. Purity of heart (a healthy spirit is ours), the height of enlightenment, and practical righteousness are the requirements of mysticism, and ... it is a beautiful state." [7].

The spiritual world is a set of moral events and processes related to the inner world of a person. They are interconnected, diverse, and complex, and include spiritual and spiritual needs, interests, such as knowledge of the external world and self-expression through culture, art, and activities; ideas and knowledge about nature, society, man and himself; feelings; abilities, goals, interests, worldviews, beliefs and values [8].

Although there is a mutual harmony between the concepts of spirit and spiritual world, but there is a difference, when we talk about the spiritual world of a person here, a lot of research is being done on this issue by more psychologists. In this issue, we are talking about the status of the person, which is formed in the inner world of man, his inner world, which is inextricably linked with his worldview. That is, the human mental world manifests itself in aggressive and non-aggressive states. The more a person grows up and is brought up in destructive ideas, the more he matures in this environment, the more his fruit, the result, becomes a person in an unhealthy state of mind [9].

That is, a person's spiritual world can only have a healthy spiritual world if it is educated, nurtured and shaped by healthy ideas. The basis and criterion for the formation of a healthy spirit is the unity of knowledge, morality and spirituality, which leads to the formation of a healthy worldview in it. More precisely, a healthy soul consists of the main categories of spiritual principles, such as conscience, piety, justice, mercy, humanity, compassion, kindness, love, patriotism, responsibility, and is its spiritual dimensions and criteria. (Although the word

“spirituality” is translated as “spirit” in the Russian word “Dukhovnost”, it does not have the same broad meaning as in Uzbek! [10].

But it can be used as a sum of positive qualities in expressing a healthy spirit.)

From the essence of the above definitions, it can be said that upbringing in a healthy spirit means, in a broad sense, a set of actions based on mental maturity, harmony of heart and mind, based on strict laws established by society, to manifest itself in the form of a healthy worldview, to focus on justice and truth, to idolize beliefs and will, to focus on intellectual potential. At the same time, it is necessary to understand the education of the human mind and heart, thinking, that is, a healthy worldview, based on creative and progressive ideas, the principles of goodness and humanity. The establishment of the “Yoshlar Ittifoqi” (Youth Union), the establishment of the State Prize “Mard o‘g‘lonlar”, the medal “Kelajak bunyodkori”, the winners of the contest “Yosh kitobxon” (Young Reader) in order to encourage and support young people in various fields in the implementation of state youth policy in our country. , The selection of our Zulfiya Award-winning girls is a practical expression of the formation of a healthy outlook and mentality among young people [11-13].

CONCLUSION

In short, in order to prevent or combat various spiritual and ideological aggressions that threaten the world today, it is important to educate young people in a healthy outlook, a healthy mentality. This is an important condition for educating them to a high moral and spiritual maturity, a perfect person, the formation of a healthy generation, the preservation of the purity of the nation. It is recommended to do the following to solve this problem:

1. Great attention is paid to the organization of contests, spiritual events, awards, privileges for the use of spiritual and enlightenment methods of propaganda through the media, fiction, art and all its forms, as well as the implementation and application of noble and progressive ideas. and spirituality should be its main criterion in such events. These events play an important role in transforming a healthy outlook and creativity in society into a nationwide movement.
2. The formation of a healthy worldview of young people in society and the transformation of creativity in them into a nationwide movement should be the main goal of universal pedagogical theory and it should become one of the integral tasks of spiritual education.
3. Transformation of youth into an integral part of pedagogical education as one of the main ways to focus on artistic creativity in the formation of a healthy worldview. Artistic creativity is the basis for the development of a healthy spiritual world.

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THE VERMICULITE LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETES AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR USE IN ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDINGS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the determination of the optimal consumption of vermiculite for residential buildings, as well as the concrete composition with high strength and other preferred properties at the same water and cement consumption. The main properties of local materials, namely vermiculite gravel, quartz sand and wollastonite mineral, were studied and their optimal composition for concrete was determined. Based on the experiments, it was found that lightweight concrete made from these raw materials has high strength and deformation properties, and recommendations were made for the use of such lightweight concrete in residential buildings.

KEYWORDS: *Construction Materials, Wollastonite, Process Improvement, Lightweight Concrete, Lightweight Aggregates.*

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, our country has achieved great success in many areas and is becoming an industrial country. The new modern capital construction industry is developing in all directions. The construction of modern residential and public buildings is gaining momentum, adding to the splendour of our cities and villages. The construction of exemplary housing and utility buildings is also developing rapidly. One of the ways to deepen economic reforms in the country, especially in the construction materials industry, is to reduce material and energy requirements, improve the quality of existing materials and modern materials, improve technological processes, as well as extensive use of industrial waste and local raw materials [1,2].

At present, the construction industry of the country is engaged in the production of dispersed reinforced heavy and light concrete, high-strength concrete and reinforced concrete structures based on advanced technologies [3,4,5]. In addition, modern technologies are being introduced by enterprises producing construction materials and products by establishing contacts with large firms and corporations of foreign countries. At present, the construction of modern housing and other consumer services is developing day by day. The construction of buildings and structures from lightweight concrete products, especially in areas with local reserves of raw materials, significantly reduces the cost of general construction work. Vermiculite from local raw materials can be used as a filler and wollastonite mineral as an active filler for concrete [6-8]. Therefore, the study of the strength properties of lightweight concrete made based on these raw materials is one of the current problems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

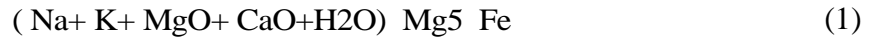
It is known from the studies of the nature and properties of wollastonite raw material that the structure of wollastonite is a very tightly bonded polymer silicate. The fact that its crystalline structure has a needle-like appearance determines the area of application of this mineral on a large scale [9-12]. In this regard, wollastonite can be used as raw material, and for concrete as a fine filler. As a result, cement consumption is saved and the strength of concrete is significantly increased. The main physical and mechanical properties of concrete components (cement, quartz sand, vermiculite and wollastonite) for the study were carried out in accordance with the requirements of applicable State standards, specifications and normative methodological documents. Concrete beams, concrete cubes and prism samples were prepared based on these materials. The samples were tested in a special hydraulic press. The necessary equipment and tools (scales, standard sieves, vibrating table, etc.) were also used for the experiment [13-17].

The theoretical and practical significance of the research is that wollastonite fibres do not have a negative effect on concrete and are not subject to various abrasions. When the concrete mix is dispersed reinforcement with wollastonite fibres, the structure of the concrete is improved. When wollastonite raw material is incorporated into lightweight concrete as an active compound, its strength properties are significantly increased.

Vermiculite - Latin - meaning "vermiculuc - worm", belongs to the group of hydromica, it also has a layered structure and is obtained from secondary resources. Vermiculite is environmentally safe, clean and resistant to various bio-influenced raw materials. This mineral melts at a temperature of 1850 °C [18-22]. The reason why vermiculite falls into the category of heat-insulating materials is that it can be used as an excellent filler because of its fibrous porosity. Vermiculite does not rot and is resistant to alkalis. This effect is important in the calculation of the strength of vermiculite concretes. In particular, the possibility of using lightweight concrete products in the construction of energy-efficient residential buildings is expanding [23-26].

In the building materials and materials industry, porous rocks with a grain size of 5 = 40 mm are mainly used as coarse aggregates for the production of lightweight concrete. They are mainly divided into organic and inorganic varieties. Organic fillers are used in the production of very lightweight concretes. Inorganic lightweight aggregates are widely used in the production of lightweight concrete with a bulk density $\rho = 900 = 1800 \text{ kg/m}^3$. They are divided into groups based on natural, artificial and industrial wastes [27-31].

Natural porous fillers are obtained by crushing and sorting sedimentary rocks and volcanic waste. These include gravels and sands from pumice sedimentary rocks (glassy structure); porous rocks derived from volcanic slag; volcanic sedimentary tuff (powdery sands of various colours); sedimentary carbonate rocks; limestone, shells and similar sedimentary rocks (trepel, diatomite, tuff, etc.). Typically, the bulk density of such fillers is around $\rho = 1250-1600 \text{ kg / m}^3$, and the grain size is $5 = 20 \text{ mm}$. Vermiculite is environmentally safe, clean and resistant to various bio-effects [32-35]. Asbestos and mineral stone do not emit gases that affect the respiratory tract, such as cotton. The chemical formula of vermiculite is as follows (1):



Vermiculite has the following positive properties: flammable, highly conductive, heat-insulating, noisy, low hygroscopicity, environmentally safe, biologically insensitive, chemically inert material. Vermiculite was discovered by Webbon in 1824 and can be found in brown, grey, and yellow appearances. The hardness is 1-2 on the Moos scale and the pile density varies around $\rho_m = 80-400 \text{ kg/m}^3$. The reason why vermiculite falls into the category of heat-insulating materials is that it can be used as an excellent filler because of its fibrous porosity. Vermiculite with a thickness of 20 cm corresponds to the performance of heat retention, 1.5 m thick wall or 2 m concrete wall. It protects against 75% of heat loss in a layer of vermiculite laid at 5 cm, 85% at 7.5 cm, and 92% at 10 cm.

TABLE 1 THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF BUILDING MATERIALS

τ/p	Naming	Thermal conductivity
1	Vermiculite	0,04-0,062 BT/M.K
2	Basalt fabric	0,04-0,062 BT/M.K
3	Claydite gravel	0,12 BT/M.K
4	Asbestos cement tiles	0,13 BT/M.K
5	Foam concrete	0,14- 0,18 BT/M.K
6	Porous brick	< 0,56 BT/M.K
7	Brick without gaps	>0,6 BT/M.K
8	Brick picking	0,8 BT/M.K
9	Concrete	1,45 BT/M.K
10	Reinforced concrete	1,6 BT/M.K

The reason why vermiculite falls into the category of thermal insulation materials is that it has a long fibrous porosity, which can be used as a filler. The thermal conductivity ranges from 0.04 to 0.062 W / m.K. Vermiculite spray is used in barrier wall constructions as a means of protection of rooms from overheating and cooling, cooling chamber furnaces, car and aircraft engine test chambers, cinema halls and film studio rooms from noise.

It is also used in construction as a filler for dry construction mixtures. Vermiculite mixture is 2-4 times lighter than it is due to its high porosity, 4-6 times less heat transfer coefficient than conventional construction mix, and belongs to the group of the hot light mix. Such a hot mix corresponds to 10 -15 cm of 2.5 cm thick plaster cement-sand mixture. Based on the above, significant economic efficiency can be achieved by covering surfaces with such hot plasters. It is also used to increase the thermal protection of barriers, increase sound absorption, fire protection and decorative requirements. Vermiculite does not rot and is resistant to alkalis. Therefore, it can be widely used in lightweight concrete [22,35].

Wollastonite is mainly found in marbled limestones exposed to acid magma or is recrystallized limestone xenoliths in igneous rocks. In this case, rocks such as quartz, calcium, dioxide, granite naturally form the mineral wollastonite as a result of contact metamorphism (2).



The presence of wollastonite as a single mass in contact-altered limestone is known to be found in paragenesis with white or greyish-white colour, radially located aggregates, bonding plane, and other minerals (granites, dioxide, etc.) having such contact metasomatic origin. The menopausal composition of pure wollastonite is as follows (in%): wollastonite 81; quartz-6; calcite-5; granite-2; pyroxene-4; Feldspars -2. Wollastonite material is insoluble in water and organic solvents but senses hydrochloric acids. The hardness of wollastonite on the Moos scale is 4.5-5, the actual density is $2.8 \div 2.9 \text{ g / cm}^3$, the hydrogen index is $rN = 8-9$ (alkaline reaction), refractive index is 1.63-1.636, the natural moisture content is $0.2 \div 0.5\%$, whiteness $70 \div 90\%$; Wollastonite is a heat-resistant material, the composition of which does not change even when heated to 1200°C . It melts at 1540°C . Its chemical composition consists of oxide compounds of the following minerals (in%): SiO_2 -53,5; CaO -38,6; MgO -1,2; Al_2O_3 -2,05%; Fe_2O_3 -0,75%; TiO_2 -0,11%; Na_2O -0,16%; K_2O -0,85%; P_2O_5 -0,03%; MnO_2 -0,17% and other compounds-2.8%. The surface of the wollastonite is waterproofed when in contact with water, i.e. calcium hydroxide is formed. This process ensures its alkaline dispersion. Wollastonite "decomposes" with mineral acids, especially in hydrochloric acids, as well as with some organic acids (formic, vinegar, citric, lactic acids). Silica gel is formed when incompletely placed in an acidic environment. In an acidic environment, wollastonite has a strong resistance effect (because in such an environment, calcium ions are released from it). In hydrochloric acid, silica is broken down by decomposition. The needle-like structure of the structure of wollastonite crystals determines its wide range of applications. Because such a structure does not lose its properties even when heated to high temperatures, the needle-like structure remains a solid carcass. It is known that in the industry of production of concrete and reinforced concrete products, as well as in the performance of individual concrete works, improving their quality, ensuring long-term and resistance to aggressive environments, relative savings in cement consumption is one of the current problems. The work of A.Sharipov and G.Kamolov, who researched the use of wollastonite raw material as a mineral additive and fine aggregate for concrete structures, is noteworthy [26,36].

In this study, cement, as well as $10 \div 50\%$ wollastonite raw material relative to the mass of coarse and fine aggregates was used. The softness of wollastonite added to the cement as a mineral admixture corresponds to the softness level of ordinary cement with a grade of 400, and the grain size of $0.16 \div 20 \text{ mm}$ was obtained as a filler. The content of pure wollastonite (CaO-SiO_2) in the raw material used is -72.3%. The concrete composition was obtained as 1: 1.51: 2.57 (respectively binder: sand; gravel) and $S / T_s = 0.4$. Concrete cube samples were prepared according to the obtained compositions and tested on 3, 7, 14, 28, 90, 180 and 360 days. Also, LR-100, LR-80 and BDR-18 (lattice, 18 m beam) products of four different compositions were prepared and tested at the experimental plant.

The results of experiments showed that the strength of concrete in all compositions to which wollastonite raw material is added (180 days) is higher than the strength of ordinary (initial composition) concrete. This figure is particularly noticeable in compounds with $10 \div 20\%$ wollastonite added, and at 180 days their strength increased by 25% to 30%.

In experiments conducted by Kuldashev X., Nazarov A.N., Kuldasheva A., Javliev Z. [17, 37], wollastonite mineral was added as a coarse and fine aggregate for concrete in the amount of 15 ... 40% by weight of aggregates. According to the experiments obtained, the strength of concrete was tested at 7, 28, 60, 90 and 180 days. In the variant with the addition of 40% wollastonite, the strength of concrete increases to 8 ... 10% [38-43].

A sharp increase in the strength of concrete was observed in the composition of wollastonite raw materials with the addition of fine aggregates. That is, at the age of 28, 60 and 90 days, the concrete was observed to increase by $15 \div 20\%$ for 15% wollastonite and $30 \div 40\%$ for 30% wollastonite.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the above results, it can be concluded that by adding 20-25% of wollastonite raw material to the concrete composition as a fine aggregate, it is possible to save up to 20% of cement consumption while ensuring strength of the concrete. This is very important for the national economy. In particular, the production of high-strength and durable concrete and reinforced concrete structures, the production of lightweight concrete, as well as the reduction of the total cost of construction work, etc. Wollastonite is one of the new raw materials widely used in the construction industry today. It is widely used in the construction industry, ceramics, various paints, pigments, cement industry, etc. In particular, the wollastonite raw material can be used as a fine and coarse aggregate for concrete (this implies the use of wollastonite waste, mainly used in ceramics and other manufacturing industries). Its reserves are widespread in the Central Asian region, including dozens of deposits in the country.

Wollastonite-based concretes have high resistance to bending and elongation. Such strong concrete can be used to produce concrete and reinforced concrete structures, especially resistant to dry and hot climates of the Republic.

Thus, it is clear that the raw material wollastonite is of great importance for the development of many industries and construction sectors of the Republic of Uzbekistan and opens up broad prospects. Naturally, the widespread use of wollastonite, the newest modern and "universal" industrial raw material, in the national economy and the expansion of related research will make an important contribution to the further development of our economy, its science and construction.

CONCLUSION

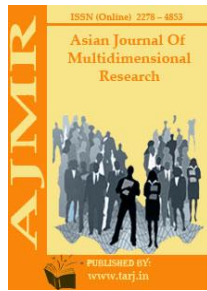
When wollastonite mineral is added to vermiculite concrete as a reinforcing compound, its strength and deformation properties are significantly increased. The fact that the structure of wollastonite crystals has a needle-like composition determines its wide range of applications. Because such a structure does not lose its properties even when heated to high temperatures, the needle-like structure remains a solid carcass. When wollastonite mineral is included in the composition of lightweight concrete with vermiculite as a fine filler, its strength properties are significantly increased. In this case, wollastonite, due to its needle-like structure, joins the bond between the cement and the fillers, forming a mutually strong carcass. Such an effective effect of the wollastonite mineral is important in the calculation of the strength of vermiculite lightweight concrete.

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ROLE OF THE STOCK MARKET IN FINANCING INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the problems of systematization of factors influencing the formation of the stocks market, especially its organization, the role of inflation in the functioning of the market, reflects the system of financing participants in the stocks market. In particular, special attention was paid to the banking sector, emphasizing its important role in the development and functioning of the stocks market.

KEYWORDS: *Securities Market, Financial Institutions, Inflation, Public Debt, Institutional Transformations, Banking Sector;*

INTRODUCTION

The development of the securities market is inextricably linked with the life of the country, the socio-economic changes taking place in it. Every year, the range of operations with securities in the stock market is becoming wider, and its importance as a source of financing for innovation and investment projects is growing. With an increase in the scale of transactions with securities, its return from each operation should also increase, aimed at ensuring production growth and supporting the implementation of priority innovation and investment projects aimed at qualitatively improving the situation, both in the production and service sectors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An important influence on the operations of financial markets in the securities market is exerted by the specifics of their organization, namely, their number, the degree of their concentration, the prevailing organizational and legal form, ownership structure and, of course, the regulations governing the activities of financial institutions in the securities market;

Now we can go directly to the factors affecting the securities market.

N.K. Rodionova identified three groups of factors: macroeconomic, regional, individual [4]. At the same time, the first group includes the achievement in the state of economic and political stability and reliability of investments, the pursuit of a reasonable tax policy, the presence of a regulatory framework of the state, and the development of the national securities market. To the second group of factors N.K. Rodionova attributes the level of socio-economic development of the region, the geographical location of the region, the economic specialization of the region, the development of the infrastructure of the securities market and the availability of qualified personnel.

The third group of factors in the work is combined into a model of economic behavior of the population [5]. The essence of this model boils down to the following: “the higher the degree of accepted risk, activity, innovation; striving for individual economic freedom; inclination to material goods; the propensity to save, the higher the share of the population in the ownership structure, the more diversified and rapidly changing is the structure of financial products, the securities market has larger volumes” [1].

According to E.A. Musikhina, the dynamics of initial share placements on the world market and their activity depends on the factors that can be classified according to localization into external and internal, and according to functional characteristics into institutional, economic and political [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Currently, general market indicators, such as the RTS index, are of the greatest importance. The fluctuation of the most liquid stocks that determine the state of this market, the so-called blue chips, occurs relatively synchronously, therefore, to predict the investment attractiveness of the market and its prevailing trend at a given time, it is enough to be able to predict changes in such indices. To do this, it is necessary to consider the relationship of factors affecting the state of this market (see : classification of the securities market in Fig. 1).



Figure1. Factors that affect stock markets

As it can be seen from Fig. 1, macroeconomic indicators and the situation in the country have a significant impact on the state of the securities market, characterized by such indicators as the inflation rate, the number of unemployed in relation to the working-age population (in percent), GDP, the budget and the degree of its implementation, the state of the banking system, expressed the total amount of assets and equity capital of banks, the state of insurance, pension, investment and other funds, etc.

Note that in Fig. 1, not all factors are given, but only quantitatively measured and traditionally taken into account in the analysis of the securities market are highlighted.

But, despite this, all these factors are quite difficult to interconnect and without a detailed study of these interdependencies it will hardly be possible to predict the behavior of the securities market.

However, the above factors, influencing the functioning of the financial market as a whole, cannot but determine the direction of their operations with securities, since the goals of the latter depend on the goals facing the financial market as a whole.

In any case, each of the factors noted affects the financial market and the activities of investment funds in the securities market.

Each of these factors can reduce production volumes and thereby create an economic situation in which, on the one hand, the level of risk of non-fulfillment of contractual obligations increases, and on the other hand, shrinking effective demand reduces the possibilities for the effective implementation of innovative investment projects by issuing securities. ... For banks, this means that lending to end borrowers is becoming an extremely risky business, while the demand for loans from relatively reliable borrowers is decreasing.

In modern conditions, a way out of various negative situations can be provided only on an innovative basis, for the transition to which long-term financial investments are required, including bank loans, the need for which is quite large. For a number of reasons, which will be discussed below, modern financial institutions are unable to satisfy this need. A number of financial institutions avoid lending activities, freeing up resources for operations in other sectors of the financial market, including for operations with securities.

The program of the country's development strategy, being one of the aspects of production growth, for a number of reasons is largely associated with innovation and investment processes. At the same time, the program of the Country Development Strategy for 2017-2021 may lead to the emergence of some specific innovative operations carried out by financial institutions in the financial market using securities.

The development strategy program has dynamically contributed to the emergence of a rapidly growing securities market. In many CIS countries, this process has led to the emergence of many payments for the received products, on the other hand, to an increase in the volume of securities issued by banks for their use as lending instruments. However, as we know, for reasons associated with the enormous risks of non-payment, a number of transactions between banks and enterprises did not become noticeably widespread (for example, operations on promissory notes lending to enterprises).

In conditions of growth or often floating inflation (see : Fig. 2), it becomes profitable to invest for the shortest possible time, even agreeing to a lower interest rate, but gaining at the expense of the turnover rate

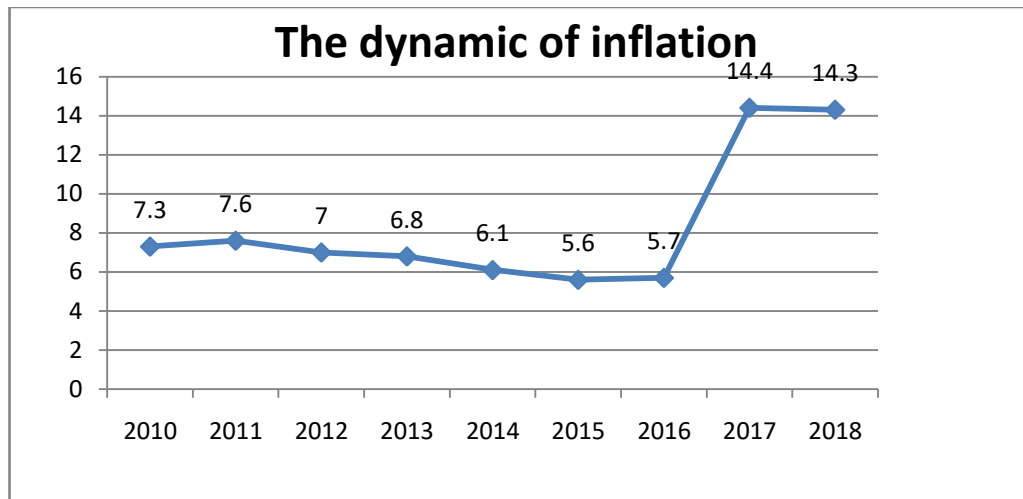


Fig. 2 Dynamics of inflation in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2010-2018, in percents [7]

Inflation also affects the investment qualities of types of securities, i.e. stocks and bonds. So, the fundamental rule of investing is: the higher the level of interest rates in the economy, the lower the market value of shares. This applies both to the shares of the banks themselves, reducing the possibility of strengthening the capital base, and to the shares of joint-stock companies.

As a result, under the influence of inflation, transactions with securities, both in terms of placement and in terms of attracting resources, have a pronounced short-term character.

An important influence on the behavior of banks is exerted by the government's policy to cover the state budget deficit by issuing debt securities. This influence manifests itself both directly through the accumulation of free funds of banks, and indirectly - through the impact on interest rates. The yield on government securities determines the minimum required level of interest rates when conducting active operations, primarily lending. On loans, as a rule, interest rates are always set at a significantly higher level than the yield on government securities with similar maturities, since with equal yield, obviously, preference will be given to a more reliable, liquid, tax-privileged instrument - government securities.

Relying more and more on the securities market in solving budgetary problems, the state is forced to constantly increase the volume of securities issues, the sale of which is achieved most often by offering higher interest rates. Thus, the state artificially contributes to the growth of rates on other financial instruments, primarily loans. It is becoming more difficult for banks to find bona fide borrowers capable of realizing profitable projects with expensive loans. As a result, money again has to be invested in government securities.

Consequently, the government's policy of extensive domestic borrowing leads to the fact that more and more banking resources are involved in transactions with government securities.

The process of institutionalizing the production structure adequate to the requirements of a market economy, which began on the basis of a joint-stock form of ownership, made it possible for financial institutions to actively participate in it. In particular, the participation of banks in

transforming the sphere of material production is all the more relevant, since the banking sector, earlier than the production sector, switched to market principles and managed to adapt to them in terms of working methods, organizational structure and registration of the ownership structure .

The participation of banks in the transformation of the industrial sector is the acquisition of a significant package of voting shares in enterprises that are of interest to the bank. Thus, receiving a certain control over the activities of enterprises, banks use their, as a rule, much wider opportunities to find sources for financing investment projects implemented at these enterprises. We are talking about both the provision of loans and assistance in obtaining financing from other sources, including from foreign investors.

To form a full-fledged strategy of a commercial bank in the securities market, an analysis of current trends in this area is required. In particular, experts from the world financial market identified the following modern aspects of banks entering the stock market:

- Use of the latest advances in IT technologies and the formation of new trading systems with the direct participation of banks;
- The increasing use of institutions by private investors

Financial intermediation, including commercial banks;

- Financial globalization, manifested in interaction with foreign financial institutions, cross-border movement of financial flows, trade in international financial markets;
- The interpenetration of institutions of financial intermediation within the framework of financial globalization manifests itself in the creation by banks of pension funds, financial companies, management companies;
- An increasing volume of various structured products provided by banks that combine, in addition to the deposit

Services, other types of services, including those generated by the securities market [3] .

Let us now dwell on the peculiarities of the organization of the financing system itself, which affects the activities of financial institutions in the securities market. Analysis of the sectoral indicators of the exchange in terms of investment attractiveness for 11 months of 2018 shows that the highest demand in the past month was for the securities of commercial banks - 89.8% (312.3 billion soums), agricultural enterprises - 4.3% (14 , 9 billion soums) and the construction industry - 2.7% (9.3 billion soums) [6].

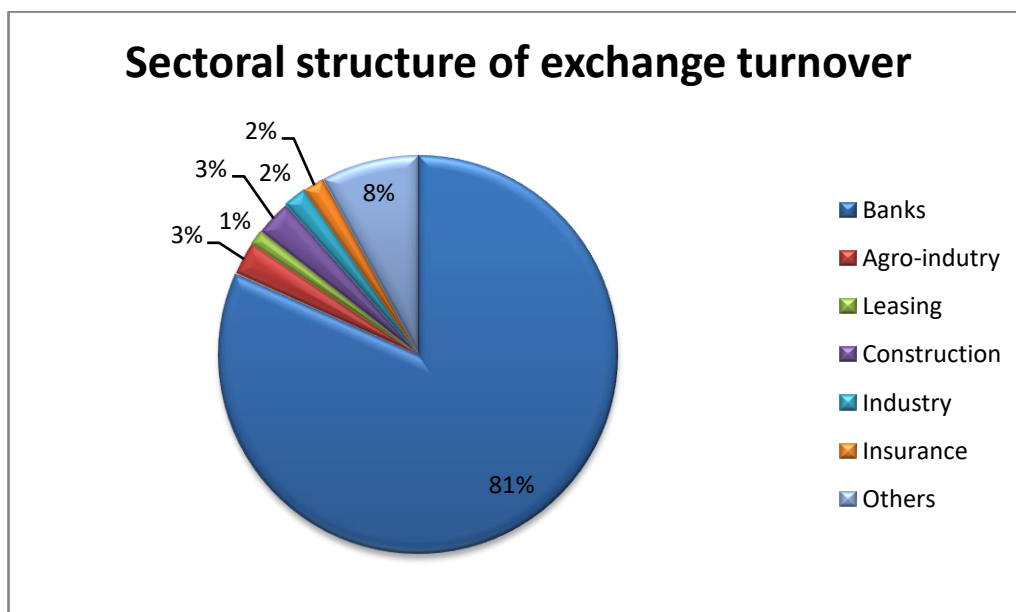


Fig. 3 Sectoral structure of exchange turnover at the RSE "Tashkent" for 11 months of 2018 [6]

By category of participants, the greatest activity was observed among individuals: by the amount of concluded transactions - 347.8 billion soums, or 56.7% of the total [6]

Research of the structure of the exchange market by types of investors who took part in trading in securities for 11 months of 2018, shows that the banking sector was one of the passive participants (Fig. 4);

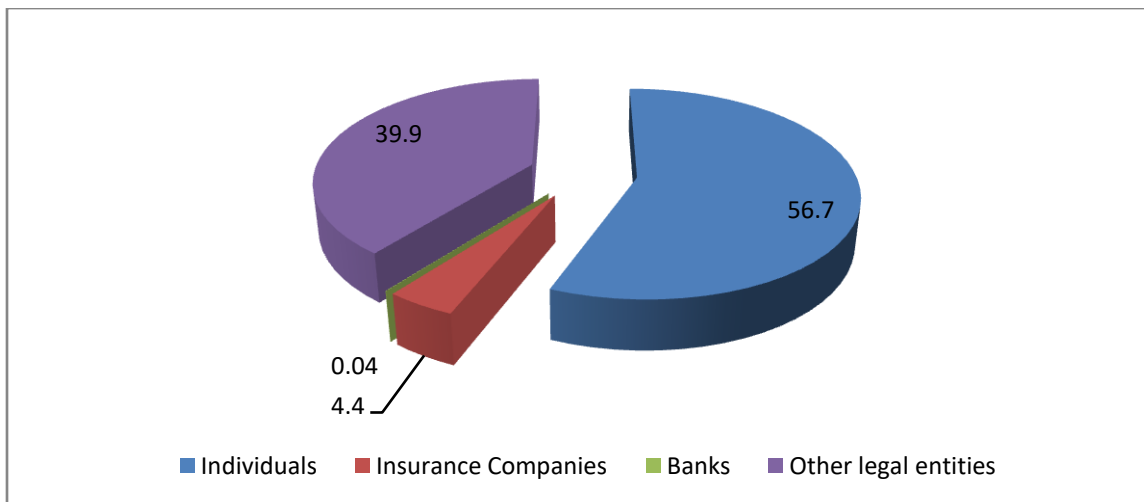


Fig. 4 Sectoral structure of exchange turnover at the RSE "Tashkent" for 11 months of 2018 [6]

Weak concentration of bank capital, as an investor in the securities market, often minimizes the effectiveness of the participation of commercial banks in the equity capital of enterprises. Another consequence of weak concentration is the fact that many commercial banks,

due to scarce financial resources, cannot seek options for relatively reliable lending, preferring to invest in government securities.

CONCLUSIONS

So, summarizing the above, we can draw conclusions regarding the specifics of the operations of financial institutions in the securities market.

Huge interest rate risks and high inflation have led to the fact that these transactions have a pronounced short-term nature.

For a number of reasons (government policy to cover the state budget deficit, weak concentration of capital of commercial banks) resources in significant and increasing volumes are involved in transactions with government securities.

Inflationary factors affecting the activities of both the subjects of the sphere of material production and the sphere of services contributed to the wide spread of commercial banks' operations using short-term lending operations.

The conditions for the structural registration of the sphere of material production on the basis of joint-stock ownership can more actively push commercial banks to participate in this area through the purchase of shares.

Along with this, a decrease in inflation and stabilization of the exchange rate of the soum, a decrease in the interest rate on banking operations and the profitability of financial markets can put banks in front of the need to solve very difficult problems.

At present, the prospects for the development of the securities market as a source of financing for an innovation and investment project are largely associated with positive shifts in the development of the economy in the context of the Program of the strategy of the country's socio-economic development.

Now, the outlined growth of GDP, the volume of manufactured industrial products, an increase in real incomes of the population, the dynamic development of the securities market and the stock market can certainly increase the demand for various financial services. Financial institutions are objectively faced with the task of ensuring the maximum possible satisfaction of this demand while unconditionally maintaining the stability of financing of innovation and investment projects. But, in this matter, commercial banks should play a significant role. They must provide the necessary volume of services to clients-investors and corporate enterprises entitled to issue securities and must increasingly influence the processes of all structural modernization.

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RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH NON-STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE

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ABSTRACT

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the TVT and TVT-O surgical methods in women with non-stress urinary incontinence. Surgical treatment of stress urinary incontinence was performed in 30 patients, while in 8 cases (26.7%) a sub-urethral loop was inserted using the TVT technique, and in 22 cases (73.3%) a sub-urethral loop was inserted using the TVT – O technique. The analysis of the obtained data showed that the safest from the standpoint of intraoperative and postoperative complications is the technique of installing a sub-urethral loop according to the TVT-O technique. This technique showed a lower likelihood of blood loss, a low severity of pain and inflammatory complications in comparison with the TVT technique. The optimal method for correcting stress urinary incontinence is sling transobturator surgery using mesh prostheses (TVT-O).

KEYWORDS: *Non-Stress Urinary Incontinence (NUI); Sling Operations; TVT; TVT-O.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, non-stress urinary incontinence (NUI) in women in Central Asia continues to be one of the most difficult and ultimately unsolved problems in gynecology. Despite the many theories put forward substantiating the causes of this disease, the proposed methods of treating this condition and indications for one or another method of treatment, with age the prevalence of NUI

only grows and occurs in 25% of women aged 30-60 years and in more than half of women after 60 years [1; 2, pp. p. 337-348; 5].

The formation of this pathology is associated with a significant number of various factors. The main ones include age, repeated childbirth, undergone gynecological operations (most often hysterectomy), extra-genital pathology leading to increased intra-abdominal pressure (most often obesity, chronic disorders of intestinal motor function) [3; 4, pp. 1043-1047; 6, pp. 726-729].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

There is a great deal of interest in sling operations with the use of autologous tissues in connection with the FDA recommendations on the limitation of the use of synthetic materials in pelvic surgery. Currently, the most common 2 options for such operations: the free-ranging loop (TVT) method, which is based on the use of a thin prolene tape with serrated edges as an artificial pubo-urethral ligament and the TVT-O (tension free vaginal tape obturator) operation, in which trocars with a propylene loop fixed to them can be passed through the obturator hole [7,8,9].

The presence of NUI seriously affects almost all aspects of life, significantly hampering professional activities, limiting social contacts and introducing disharmony in family relationships. The foregoing predetermines the relevance and significance of a more in-depth study and comparison of the effectiveness of surgical treatment methods for this pathology.

Purpose of the study: To evaluate the effectiveness of TVT and TVT-O surgery methods in women with NUI.

MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH:

The study was carried out on the basis of the Maternity Complex No. 6 in the city of Tashkent. Surgical treatment of stress urinary incontinence was performed in 30 patients, while in 8 cases (26.7%) a sub-urethral loop was inserted using the TVT technique, and in 22 cases (73.3%) a sub-urethral loop was inserted using the TVT – O technique.

In all cases, polypropylene tape was used as a synthetic loop. In all cases, the operation was performed under spinal anesthesia. The TVT-O technique included the following stages. A Foley catheter # 16 was installed in the urethra. At a distance of 0.5-1.0 cm from the external opening of the urethra, 5.0 ml of 0.25% solution of vocaine is injected under the vaginal mucosa. A longitudinal incision 1.0-1.5 cm long, departing 1.0 cm from the external opening of the urethra, provides access to the para-urethral space to a depth of 2.0 cm. On each side, lateral tissue dissection is performed at an angle of 45 ° from the midline to the obturator membranes. A special instrument is introduced into the formed canal - a perforator, playing the role of a conductor, with a tape attached to it, reaching the edge of the descending branch of the pubic bone and perforating the membranous part of the obturator opening, excluding the possibility of vascular damage [8, pp. 599-601; 10, pp. 402-427].

The results of surgical treatment were assessed by the following criteria: intraoperative, early postoperative (first 5 days after surgery) and long-term (1-5 years after surgery).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of surgical treatment of HNM in the studied patients are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1 RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF NON-STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE IN WOMEN

Criteriaforevaluation	TVT (n=8)	TVT-O(n=22)
<i>Intraoperativecriteria</i>		
Operationtime (min.)	15,4±3,3	17,3±4,5*
Associated operations (n /%): colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy	3 (37,5%)	7 (31,8%)
Bloodloss (ml)	23,5±2,5	21,2±3,2*
Injuriestoadjacentorgans	1 (12,5%)	-
<i>Earlypostoperativecriteria (1 - 5 days)</i>		
Pain syndrome:		
1st day	8 (100%)	22 (100%)
2nd day	8 (100%)	18 (81,8%)
3rd day	5 (62,5%)	9 (40,9%)
Bodytemperature> 37.5 ° C	2 (25%)	5 (22,7%)
Residualurinevolume> 50 ml	1 (12,5%)	4 (18,2%)
Difficultyurinating	1 (12,5%)	3 (13,6%)
Inflammation in the wound area	1 (12,5%)	-
Urinaryincontinence	-	-
<i>Long-term results (1-2 years of follow-up)</i>		
Total urinary incontinence (relapse):	1 (12,5%)	3 (13,6%)
After 1 year	1 (12,5%)	3 (13,6%)
Descent of the vaginal walls	2 (25%)	5 (22,7%)
Erosion of the mucosa in the area of the implant	1 (12,5%)	-

Note: * - differences in relation to the comparison group are statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Figure 1 shows the results of comparing the average length of hospital stay after surgery.

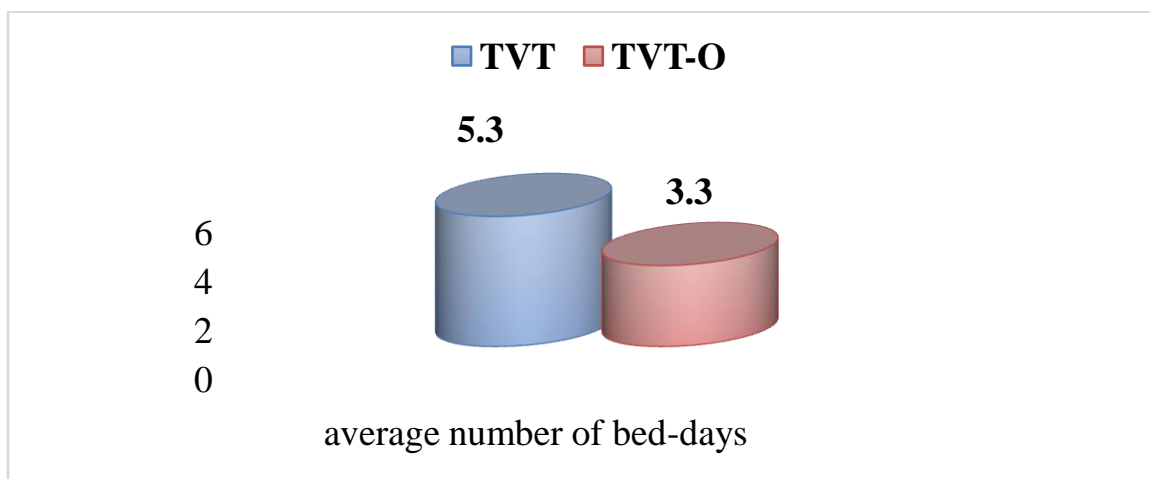


Figure 1 Comparison of the length of hospital stays after surgery.

When analyzing the data obtained, the safest from the standpoint of intraoperative and postoperative complications are all methods of installing a sub-urethral loop, especially according to the TVT-O method. However, these methods have their own percentage of probable complications and failures. In our opinion, all problems with the installation of sub-urethral slings can be divided into 2 groups.

The first group is associated with the ineffectiveness of these techniques, when urinary incontinence persists in the postoperative period. This circumstance can be explained by a violation of the installation technique, the anatomical features of the patient, the wrong position of the loop (not under the middle urethra) or its dislocation, as well as the wrong choice of the patient for this type of surgery and assessment of indications (for example, in women with neurogenic or overactive bladder). We observed persistence of urinary incontinence in 3 patients after TVT – O, while in one woman the degree of urinary incontinence increased. The reasons for the failures in these patients were the anatomical features of the urethra, when it was not possible to position the sling under the middle urethra the first time due to a congenital anomaly - a mild form of epispadias. Correction of urinary incontinence was achieved by repeated sling surgery.

The second group of failures is associated with complications of these operations, which include: delayed or obstructive type of urination, increased hyperactivity of the urinary tract, dysuria, infectious complications, bleeding, migration of the loop into the urethra or bladder due to their damage or trophic disorders, as well as the feeling of a foreign body and sexual dysphoria. Of the above complications, we encountered in two patients with urinary retention after removal of the urethral catheter in the early postoperative period, which we associate with excessive tension of the loop during installation. The obstructive nature of urination was stopped by repeated catheterization of the urinary bladder, bougienage of the urethra from top to bottom in order to weaken the loop by prescribing cholinergic drugs. Using this technique, urination was restored and the patients were discharged without residual urine. The loop was not removed.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the optimal method for correcting stress urinary incontinence is sling trans-obturator surgery using mesh prostheses (TVT-O). This method has undeniable advantages over others: it is minimally invasive, accompanied by minimal tissue trauma, ensures the exact location of the prosthesis under the middle third of the urethra, and can be used in combined operations.

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USING THE PAPIER-MÂCHÉ TECHNIQUE TO ORGANISE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES FOR OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the authors' experience of using the papier-mâché technique with older preschool children, describing the sequence of making crafts and the impact this activity has on the development of the child. It was at them Europeans learned to do three-dimensional crafts from paper. Especially keen on the French, the name "papier-mache" - French. Children of older preschool age this kind of activity very much, moreover, it has a beneficial effect on their development. The creation of a product in this technique consists of several steps.

KEYWORDS: *Creation, Development, Excursion, Inflatable, Volumetric, Puppets, Technique, Lubricate.*

INTRODUCTION

We often use the papier-mâché technique to create three-dimensional crafts when organising activities with the older preschool children. First, we show the children the finished crafts and take them on a short excursion back in time. We tell them that the technique originated a long time ago in ancient China. This method was used by the Chinese to make toys, jewellery, theatrical masks and much more. It was at them Europeans learned to do three-dimensional crafts from paper. Especially keen on the French, the name "papier-mache" - French. Children of older preschool age this kind of activity very much, moreover, it has a beneficial effect on their development. The creation of a product in this technique consists of several steps. Thus, our children become participants in a rather long process of creation.

To begin with a careful and detailed examination of the finished sample: its shape, proportions, and individual parts. After that, children choose an object which can be used as a base for a future handicraft. All this contributes to the development of imagination, attention, imaginative thinking of our pupils. Rubber toys, skittles, inflatable balloons or plasticine can be used as a base. It is important to lubricate the base with a thin layer of baby cream or oil of some kind, so that it can be easily removed from the workpiece.



The shapes are covered with 6-7 layers of paper. Tearing paper and the process of gluing develops fine motor skills. The workpiece should be placed overnight in a dryer. The dried forms are cut by the teacher, as children can break the workpiece and remove what was the base inside: a balloon, plasticine, etc. We use pieces of bandage to glue the halves together. Then another 3 to 4 layers of paper are glued. After drying, the handicrafts can be painted, glued to them the necessary details for the volumetric image. This is a creative stage, our children think up some additions, fantasize.



In autumn, we suggest making vegetables, fruit or mushrooms for the exhibition "Gifts of Autumn". The children see the results of their work and are happy and proud of their extraordinarily colourful and varied handicrafts.



In December we have the Father Christmas Workshop; the children enjoy making Christmas decorations, which are very smart and easy to make.



After a correspondence trip to the Moscow Kremlin, our children suggested making a papier-mâché bell. The work was well done and everyone was happy with it.



In the 2018-2019 school year we took part in the Magic World of Books project. The children revisited our library. For the project activity, they chose a fairy tale unknown to them, 'The Lapp, the Straw and the Bubble'. At the beginning of the project we faced the problem that we did not have the puppets we needed for the table theatre of the tale. We decided to make the puppets ourselves, using the papier-mâché technique. We made everything quickly and beautifully (almost without the help of the teachers), and then we had a great time showing the fairy tale.



We have other puppets made in the same technique by our children in our table "Fairy tale theatre". The children tell the story 'The Three Bears' and make up stories with Crocodile Guy and Cheburashka.



Now we are working in the younger group. Our kids' curious eyes immediately find unusual puppets in the theatre corner. They take them, play with them and try to tell tales. When our children grow up, we will definitely create papiermâché handicrafts with them.

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LIBERALIZATION OF VIEWS ON IDEOLOGICAL THREATS AND APPROACHES TO THEIR STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the emergence and need for liberalization of views on ideological threats, which have become a new trend in policy of liberalism which is one of the guaranteed ways of development in the modern world. In addition, the views of the most active and liberal politicians of their time Chingiz Turakulovich Aitmatov and Vladimir Alexandrovich Ryzhkov on the liberalization of public consciousness and political position about ideological threats were considered. These politicians point lack of ideological liberalism in public administration as the main reason for the problems facing states and societies, and believe that only liberalism can provide a solution to the problems.

KEYWORDS: *Liberalization Of Views On Ideological Threats, Ideological Threats, Separatism, Globalism, Civil Society, Peace, Harmony, Armed Conflicts, Global Discipline, Political And Economic Pressure, Russophobia, Ukrainian-Russian Relation, Cooperation, Liberal Views, "Ostrich" Reaction, Slogans, Pornography, Anti-Utopia, The Human Mind, Ideology, Foreign Culture, USSR.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the greatest achievements of human civilization in the field of political science is undoubtedly liberalism. From the policies of capitalism, communism, Nazism, and democracy that prevailed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, liberalism gave the chance not to worry about freedom of thought and speech, freedom of religion and conscience, the ability to choose ways of communication and debate in dealing with foreign ideologies, and marriage with other political or religious views. [9]

Whereas in the early programs of liberalism human rights, freedom of speech, equality of rights, and guarantee of economic and financial freedom were paramount in society, the idea of liberalizing the views on ideological threats has now emerged. This new direction of liberalism

has not yet gained its supporters and a solid foundation in world politics. It has already become a stereotype that liberalization stands for the creation of conditions and opportunities based on freedom policy. This may lead to the erroneous conclusion that the direction of liberalization of ideological ideas is “to let freely entry of odd ideologies into society, to create conditions for their activities.” Liberalization of ideological threats is, first of all, the renunciation of the creation of image of an enemy from ideologies that are difficult to adapt to stereotypes of political and cultural views of society and citizens. The practice of intimidating society with alien ideologies, increasing society’s hatred of them, and thus keeping society within its sphere of influence, is one of the hallmarks of hierarchical or populist governance. Such a form of government belongs to different poles with the practice of liberalization.

Liberalization of ideological threats is a new trend in liberalism, and at a time when conflicts of cultures, beliefs, ideas, interests are resolved by force or complete cessation of diplomatic and economic ties, it is entering the political arena as a means of resolving these conflicts in a positive way for both sides.

Preventing clashes between cultures, reaching consensus, eliminating image of an external enemy requires the government to develop programs with a humanitarian basis, and members of society to renounce separatism, not to be indifferent to the implementation of government decisions for the benefit of common and future generations. We can see in the example of states based on liberalism that the base of liberalism is not the provision of unrestricted freedom, but the responsibility to protect one’s freedom and not to interfere with the freedom of others. [14]

Let’s look at what liberal governance of state and society has provided for the United States, a state based on liberalism. The fact that the legislation of the United States and the liberalism of public administration have given it the following positive results:

- Building a prosperous state based on racial, national and religious diversity, the rule of law;
- A system of governance in which internal conflicts, disputes, conflicts of interest are resolved by regions and do not require consideration at the state level;
- The image of the state with the highest level of human dignity, personal freedom and inviolability;
- Civil society to the extent that it can influence the foreign and internal policy of the state;
- Civil and political consciousness at a level that does require and accelerates decision to withdraw from useless wars in the foreign policy of the state.

Apart from that, America created an image of a state where legal and social justice flourishes, where everyone can live a prosperous life. It is seen as a state of dreams, especially for young people with their own political, economic, plans, and views, whose intellectual potential is dissatisfied by problems of bureaucracy, hierarchy, corruption, monopoly, and hindering speech freedom. [10]

Vladimir Alexandrovich Ryzhkov, a candidate of historical sciences, professor, political scientist, and activist, one of the main authors and editor-in-chief of many books on history and politics of the Russian Federation, is responding with his liberal approach to the ideological threats facing the people of the world.

Ryzhkov explains his support of liberal views by the fact that no political system has allowed living in peace and harmony, that science and technology have not been able to develop so

rapidly in other periods, and that the range and quality of goods and services have increased dramatically during policies but liberalism [22]. According to his thought, the policy of liberalism in the last 200 years has enabled man to be free, to live a full life, to amass wealth, and to live longer than in the past. According to Ryzhkov's analysis, the sharp decline in territorial, religious, ethnic wars, and in turn wars between states, is also a success of liberalism. Because among the ideas, only the idea of liberalism was able to offer programs to direct the human mind to evolutionary ways of achieving positive change without the use of force, expressing its strong protest against uprisings, revolutions and wars.

The persecution of liberals at the international level and inside the Russian Federation, the growing deviation from liberal approaches in legislative and decisions, the use of only armed struggle against ideological threats, the Russian government's drawing of ideological borders with neighboring countries, not the state border and means to solve these and other problems Vladimir Alexandrovich Ryzhkov gave in his book "LIBERALISM in the 21st century. Modern Problems of Freedom and New Liberal Answers"

In the book Vladimir Ryzhkov and his supporters accuse the current Russian government of being sluggish in economic and diplomatic relations, the country's economic stagnation, a sharp decline in cooperation with its eastern neighbors in all fields, the declining role of the Russian language in neighboring regions (especially in Central Asia), have led to massive migration of Russians to Russia, the armed conflict with anti-government groups has not been eliminated for 25 years in the Caucasus, developed countries of the world even neighboring European countries, are to blame for the fact that the communist system of government still exists, the stereotypes about cultural oppression have not yet been put to an end, and other negative circumstances. The main reason for these and other problems in the development of the state and society is lacking liberalism toward ideological threats in the state's policy [22]

According to Ryzhkov, there are signs of right-wing forces in the current government's way of doing policy. For example, there are many cases of appealing to history, religion and the army. Their shortcomings and mistakes have been overlooked, and their achievements have been repeatedly emphasized. These signs are alien to liberalism, and liberalism is committed to an open view of shortcomings and mistakes, not to reject them, but also to reform governance so that they are not repeated. The ideology of liberalism talks about the future, about solving problems it may face, but not about achievements in history.

Vladimir Rikzhov explains his liberal approach to ensuring international global discipline as follows.

Liberals see no logic in choosing two different paths in foreign and internal policy. In both cases, liberalization of ideological threats makes plans against problems on ideas of freedom. The main idea of liberalism in social policy is to ensure this freedom. Of course, citizens who are accustomed to such order in a country demand that government establishes a similar order in foreign policy. Therefore, that the principles of liberty cannot be secured by adherence to internal policy alone.

Liberals seek to create a system that can guarantee individual freedom for everyone. If this rule is ensured at the state level, the state can be called a state based on liberal values. Because the state is made up of a group of individuals. Now the question of maintaining the firm position of such a state in the foreign policy becomes more difficult. Because the Russian Federation is not giving up the method of exerting political and economic pressure on other states to protect its

interests. This approach is also supported by supporters of the new nationalists and populists within the country. According to the government, the only way to preserve the country's image is to respond with at least countermeasures to the sanctions imposed on Russia by the USA presidents Obama, Donald Trump, and several European countries. However, liberals are in favor of resolving such disagreements between states through a compromise approach within a dialogical format. Because in the liberalized countries of the West, the sharp behavior of the Russian nation, Russian politicians, views on the spiritual poverty of the nation, and Russophobia are still preserved. In such a situation, any reaction will cause great damage to the activities of the Russian political, scientific and cultural active strata.

Underlying the ideology of the people is their interests, and defending their interests against liberalism like the current government is the main reason for NATO's increased budget and the need for the people of Europe to be protected by US troops. A clear example of this is the crisis in Ukrainian-Russian relations.

The Russian government is following the path of right-wing conservatives. That is, an appeal was made to the nation's history, army, and religion. Reports of their failures were never addressed; their national pride was talked about in the highest tribunes. The people have also become accustomed to this system. As a result, innovative groups were seen as a threat to the nation's ideology [25].

The peaceful establishment of cooperation between people and nations in the future depends on how widespread liberalizing views on ideological threats are now. Of course, there are still many problems that need to be solved in liberal ways: liberalism and the environment, liberalism and gender issues, liberalism and distribution of material wealth, liberalism and civil society, liberalism and cultural differences and so on. We believe that liberalism is the best tool for solving the problems facing humanity in the 21st century [22].

Chingiz Aitmatov, who had his own voice and position in the political and social life of Europe and Asia in the twentieth century, is especially recognized among politicians for his current liberal views and ideas.

The extraordinary liberal of his time began his career in the media and later served as state ambassador and representative to Luxembourg, the Benelux countries, France, NATO and UNESCO. This was due to the ideas about the totalitarian mood of the USSR government in European countries at the time and their views on the policy of restricting any freedom inside the USSR. In order to avoid such a mood, the Soviet government relied on personnel such as Chingiz Aitmatov.

Chingiz Aitmatov founded the Issyk-Kul Forum international intellectual movement. His liberal position and the liberal views in his works were greeted with benevolence by Western states and intellectuals. Chingiz Aitmatov's contribution to the warming of relations between the countries after the Cold War was unique.

In a 1987 interview with the Ostankino studio, the political activist focused on the image of wolves, talking about what he meant in his roman "*The Place of the Skull*". "The wolf is embodied in mind of any people as a negative, bloodthirsty, ruthless enemy. But in reality, we need to get rid of the fact that it affects our decisions. In life, however, that savage becomes a victim of human lust. I just told the situation from the side of the wolf." Through his work, the

author reacted negatively to the policy created by the government to keep the people in fear through subconscious images of the enemy.

The author condemned the government's "ostrich" reaction to the problems and always warned people about the problems facing the society. Especially at that time, Aitmatov studied the problem of drug addiction, which had become a scourge among young people and was not recognized by the government, down to the principles and sources of work. The government's reaction to the problem had led to his distrust of the government. In an interview, the author expressed his displeasure, saying, "We don't need the state's reputation to be preserved at the expense of such victims." [6] The threat to the ideology of the people of the Union was the lack of liberal will in the government (acknowledging the problem, studying it, communicating with it, fighting it fundamentally), resulting in drug addiction in society and then a surging number of thefts, robberies and aggression. He found the government as the main culprit in the overflow. The author called on the political elite to abandon the policy of putting the image of the state first.

In the views of Chingiz Turakulovich, the priority was to acknowledge the existence of threats to society and ideology of the people inside and outside. He did not doubt that not rejecting threats, entering into a relationship (dialogue) with them, was a way to solve them without sacrifices. These principles prove that the political activist is committed to the views of liberalism and the individualism that is part of it.

"Dialogue is the best way to communicate with people and the world around them. The most acceptable way to exchange ideas is to follow the rules of dialogue. Dialogue is based on listening to problems, patience, respect, attention, and a desire to compromise, taking into account the interests of both parties." [13]

In the author's story "Face to Face", the tragedy of war was strongly condemned. The story says that war does not serve human interests at all. Speaking about the horrors this disaster has filled the lives of women, the elderly, the orphans, the author points out that war only serves the interests of a group of people. The writer rejected slogans such as "Everything to the front, all to the front," which became popular ideology during the war years, and described the war as a trivial act of self-interest in the face of human dignity or spiritual suffering such as orphanhood, widowhood, and losing a child. For this reason, the protagonist's attempt to return to his family was justified rather than the destruction of foreign nations.

In his story, Aitmatov showed his position by trying to promote the idea of individualism. Of course, the work was considered an ideological threat and was persecuted for many years. In an interview with Daisaku Ikeda, a great Japanese teacher, poet, and philosopher, Aitmatov said the government's policy of censorship of political works, including pornography, mysticism, science fiction, and anti-utopia, information, and others was an obstacle to opening of the youth mind to the world, on the contrary, the censorship gave an only opposite reaction. Aitmatov stated his position on the issue "This policy of the government is skillfully used by those with malicious intent. We are deliberately handing minds and time management of our youth to strangers." [13] He explained.

Throughout his life, the writer forbade attempts to use force against liberals, oppositely called the liberals not to make attempts to change through use of force in building government and society.

“In the liberalization of the human mind, it is a mistake to make extremist or harsh speeches with slogans,” he said. “This again leads to the replacement of dictatorship to dictatorship. Living as a developed person and respecting the rights and freedom of others ensures smooth growth of democracy.”[13]

The author expressed his attitude to the relationship between man and politics through the protagonist hero of the novel “The palace of the scull” Avdiy Kallestratov. Kallestratov leaves the seminar because he has been ahead of the audience for several years, unable to get answers to his questions about God. His later life continued with political activism. The protagonist realized first of all that stagnation in society, dependence on people’s moods, and indifference would bring society to the brink of collapse. In his articles and essays, he wanted to warn everyone about the threats and dangers to society. The author tried to give the idea how dangerous ideological threat is indifference of the society and the government on the way prospering.

In interviews about the novel “The palace of the scull”, the author noted that he created the work against the spirit to the idea of materialism, which was advanced at that time. The writer through the protagonist said that choosing the path of terror, isolation, misinformation, or creating an image of the enemy in the fight against ideological threats was the wrong way. The right way to stay against ideological threats is to be inside (research it from inside and not to feel dread) the enemy idea. The author assessed materialism as a threat to the ideology of the people of the Union and responded with a genuinely liberal approach and position to the ideological threat [1].

Speaking to Japanese philosopher Daisaku Ikeda on the liberalization of ideological threats, Aitmatov said: “There is truth in the views and ideas that our minds and ideologies see as enemies. There can be no ideology that is not based on reality. The same thing happens when a person who has had an eye operation removes the bandage from his eye, and he may become blind again. The same thing happens when a person suddenly realizes the truth about himself and the world.”

Politician and writer Chingiz Aitmatov expressed his views on the dangers of being influenced by foreign cultures. “Knowing another language means having another mother. Being a bilingual writer, I was also raised by two mothers. There is no need to fear the spread of Russian or any other language. A nation that wants to go out into the world undoubtedly will face a need to know other languages.”[13] In general, the full dependence of culture on politics must be eliminated. “The Union government was not able to supply enough cultural products to meet the needs of consumers,” he said. As a result, it had to defend itself from the culture west had developed for mass demand. The Union’s attempts to create a new culture, regardless of the culture of the people and their way of life for thousands of years, also played a role in this. Because culture is based on the way of life of people, it is also subject to the laws of evolutionary change. This, too, should be taken calmly. Attempts to externally influence the evolutionary process lead to anarchy and chaos again.”[13]

Another biggest mistake of the communist ideology in the field of culture is the attempt to build a state in which its citizens belong to one nation, a single culture, a way of life. But none of these plans were achieved. The place of “losses” and “exclusions” in the way of these plans has not yet been covered. To repeat this mistake is equal to commit suicide. [13]

It is known from historical experience that lacking a liberal approach in individual, social, economic, diplomatic, and other fields of political decisions had led only toward great human losses or wars. Did mankind do good or evil to him in times when his freedom of conscience and

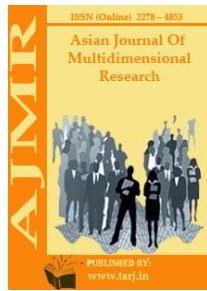
religious views were persecuted? The extraordinary geniuses presented to mankind, such as Davinci, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton, were persecuted and criticized by the church for their religious views, their independent thinking. Nevertheless, churches and religious organizations have benefited from their discoveries and advances in science. In fact, scholars studied nature and man and tried to understand the power and creation of the Creator. The church and priests did not realize that they and the scientist were living with the same purpose, only following different paths that led to the goal [13].

“I see no another way to develop and get rid of old stereotypes than liberalism. Either we move on to democracy, we go to the next stage of existence, or we stay in a completely rigid way of life.” (ChingizAitmatov)

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STUDY OF HISTORY PURPOSE AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The emphasis of archaeology on material culture gives it unrivalled possibilities to explore the whole length of the human history. This includes its capacity to provide insights into the lives of the people and groups only partly represented throughout eras for which historical records (verbal and textual) exist, if any. Its scope extends from specific sites for excavation to surface dispersions of artefacts, ranging from elevated monuments to landscapes. The interpretation of archaeological observations relies on their correct connection and can be dated precisely. The concepts of stratigraphic superposition, association and context are important in both instances. While ethnographic parallels are based on numerous archaeological interpretations, individual findings and assembly of findings are also examined using a broad variety of scientific and other methods.

KEYWORDS: Archaeology, Discovery, Mesopotamia Etc.

INTRODUCTION

Archeologists study human prehistory and history from 3,3 million years ago to recent decades, when the first stone towers were constructed at Lomekwi in East Africa. "Archeology differs from the study of fossil remains in palaeontology. It is especially essential to understand about ancient civilizations that cannot be studied in writing. Prehistory comprises almost 99% of the human history, from the Paleolithic until the introduction of literacy across society worldwide. Archeology has many objectives ranging from the study of cultural history to the reconstruction of former life, to the documentation and explanation of changes in human civilizations over time.

The discipline consists of surveying, excavating and ultimately analysing data gathered to understand more about the past. Archeology depends on cross-disciplinary study with a wide scope. It is based upon anthropology, history, classics, ethnography, geography, literary history, linguistics, semiology, sociology, textual critics, physics, information sciences, chemistry, statistics, pale ecology, pale zoology and pale botany.

During the 19th century Archaeology evolved out of antiquarianism in Europe and has since become a worldwide subject. The nation states have utilised archaeology to construct certain

views of the past. Several specialised archaeological sub-disciplines have been created since its early development: marine archaeology, feminist archaeology and archaeoastronomy, and several scientific methods have been developed to assist archaeological research. However, archaeologists nowadays have numerous difficulties, such as dealing with pseudo-archaeology, the plundering of objects”, a lack of public concern and a rejection of human excavations.

HISTORY

➤ **Antiquarians**

The science of archaeology was developed from the ancient multidisciplinary study called “antiquarianism. Antiquarians studied history in particular with regard to historical and historical objects and manuscripts. Antiquarianism concentrated on actual data to comprehend the past, embedded in the motto of the Antiquarian of the 18th century: We speak from facts, not theory. Sir Richard Colt Hoare Tentative attempts towards systematising archaeology as a science were undertaken in the 17th and 18th century at the time of the Enlightenment in Europe.

The philosophical interest in Europe started in the late Middle Ages for the remnants of Greco-Roman civilisation and the rediscovery of classic culture. A Renaissance historian of Italy, Flavio Biondo developed in the early fifteenth century a systematic guide to the ruins and topography of Ancient Rome, for which he was considered an early pioneer of archaeology. 16th-century antiquarians, notably John Leland and William Camden, performed studies, drawings, descriptions, and interpretations of the landmarks they met in the English countryside”.

The OED mentions the first archaeologist from 1824, which quickly became the common word for one important area of antiquarian work. Initially, "archaeology" meant what we called generically "old history" from 1607 on, with the narrower contemporary meaning evident for the first time in 1837.

➤ **First excavations**

“Stonehenge and other megalithic structures were one of the earliest sites to receive archaeological investigation in England. John Aubrey (1626–1697) was a pioneer in archaeology, documented in southern England many megalithic and other field monuments. In analysing his results, he was likewise ahead of his time. He tried to diagram the historical stylistic development of handwriting, mediaeval buildings, costumes and shield forms.

Excavations at the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were also carried out by the Spanish military engineer Roque Jaquín de Alcubierre, both buried by ash after the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79. These excavations started at Pompeii in 1748, and began in Herculaneum in 1738. The discovery of whole cities, with kitchenware and even human forms, and the exposure of frescoes, had a major effect throughout Europe.

But excavations tended to be haphazard before the advent of modern methods; the significance of ideas like stratification and context was ignored

➤ **Development of archaeological method**

William Cunning (1754–1810) was the founder of archaeological excavations. From about 1798 he conducted digs in Wiltshire, sponsored by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Cunning tone made careful records of the Neolithic and bronze-age barrows, and now archaeologists continue to use the names he used to classify and characterise them.

The creation of stratigraphy was one of the great accomplishments of archaeology of the 19th century. The concept of overlapping strata from time to time was taken from the new geology and paleontological studies of academics like William Smith, James Hutton and Charles Lyell. The use of stratigraphy to archaeology occurred initially with prehistoric and Bronze Age sites investigations. Archeologists like Jacques Boucher de Perthes and Christian Jorgensen Thomsen started to chronologize the artefacts in the third and fourth decades of the 19th centuries.

The military commander and ethnologist, Augustus Pitt Rivers, who started excavation on his property in England in the 1880s, was a key character in the development of archaeology into rigorous science. His methodology was extremely systematic according to time norms and he is generally recognised as the first scientific archaeologist. He organised his artefacts according to kind or type, and according to type by date or "chronologically." This arrangement style, intended to emphasise the evolutionary patterns in human things, played a vital role in the exact date of the artefacts. His most significant methodological innovation was to insist on the collection and the cataloguing of all objects, not only beautiful or distinctive".

Purpose

The aim of archaeology is to understand more about civilizations of the past and the evolution of the human race. More than 99% of human development happened in ancient civilizations that didn't utilise writing, therefore there are no written records for research purposes. Without such written records, archaeology is the only method to comprehend ancient civilizations. Because archaeology is the study of previous human activities, the stone tools – Old Wan Industry – extend back to approximately 2,5 millions years ago. In prehistory, a number of significant events in human history happened, such as the growth of mankind during the Palaeolithic era when the hominines evolved in Africa from the Australopithecines to the modern Homo sapiens. Archeology also highlights numerous technical achievements of mankind, like fire capabilities, the development of stone tools, the discovery of metallurgy, the beginnings of religion and the establishment of agriculture. Without archaeology, we would know little or nothing about the humanity's prior usage of material culture.

However, the subdiscipline of historical archaeology may not only be researched by pre-historical, pre-literate civilizations but also by historical and literary culture. Many literary civilizations, such as Ancient Greece and Mesopotamia, frequently have fragmentary and partial records. In many cultures, literacy was limited to the upper groups like the clergy or the court or temple administration. Even aristocrats' literacy is sometimes confined to deeds and contracts. The elites' interests and world views frequently vary greatly from the populace's lives and interests. Writings created by individuals more representative of the overall community could never be found in libraries and kept there for posterity. Written records thus represent the partiality, assumptions, cultural values and perhaps disappointments of a restricted range of people, typically a tiny portion of the broader community. Written documents cannot thus be accepted as a single source. The material records may be closer to a fair picture of society, but they are susceptible to their own preferences, such sample distortion and difference preservation.

METHODS

An archaeological study typically includes a number of different stages, each using its own different techniques. However, a definite goal must be established before actual work can begin as to what the archaeologists are searching for. This is done; a place is examined to find out as much about it and the surrounding region as feasible. Second, an excavation may be carried out

to reveal any archaeological characteristics buried below the earth. Thirdly, the findings from the dig are examined and assessed in order to fulfil the archaeologists' original study goals. The material to be published is thus regarded to be excellent practise for other archaeologists and historians, although it is occasionally overlooked.

➤ **Remote sensing**

Before actually digging in a place, remote sensing may be used to look at locations within a wide area or to give additional information on sites or areas. Two kinds of remote sensors are available — passive and active. Passive devices measure natural energy reflected or emitted from the scene viewed.

➤ **Field survey**

The archaeological project then goes on (or starts) with a field survey. Regional survey attempts to discover previously unknown locations in an area methodically. The survey is an effort to identify items of importance inside a site, such as homes and midds. Each of these two objectives may be achieved using much the same approach. In the early days of archaeology, the survey was not extensively performed.

➤ **Excavation**

Archeological excavation of ancient wineries in Vill (Innsbruck), Austria A POW-sifting archaeologist remains on Wake Island. Even while the field was still the province of amateurs there was archaeological excavation and it remains the source of the bulk of data recaptured in most field operations. It may disclose many kinds of information that are typically not available for survey purposes, such as stratigraphy, a 3D and verifiable original context. Modern digging methods involve the recording of the exact locations for items and characteristics known as their origin or origin.

➤ **Computational and virtual archaeology**

Computer graphics are increasingly utilised for building virtual 3D site models such as an Assyrian palace's throne chamber or ancient Rome. Photogrammetric is also a tool for analysis, and digital topographical models are coupled with astronomical computations to ensure that specific constructions (e.g., pillars) are or are not aligned with astronomical events, such as the solstice position. Modeling and simulation based on agents may be utilised to study social dynamics and results from the past. The mining of data may be used to huge archaeological volumes of 'grey literature.'

CONCLUSION

Early archaeological studies were mainly aimed at exploring magnificent objects and features or exploring huge and enigmatic abandoned towns. The basis of this overall trend was the contemporary public perception of archaeology and archaeology. The task of an archaeologist is portrayed as a "romantic adventurist profession" and more than a pastime in the scholarly community. Cinema viewers develop a concept of "who they are, why they do what they do and how they have connections with the past," and frequently have the idea that archaeology all takes place in a faraway and strange country solely in order to acquire valuable money or spiritual items.

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THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF GRADUATES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the mechanisms and concepts of pedagogical starter in the development of competitiveness of graduates of technical higher education institutions; identification and systematization of mechanisms; substantiation of their essence, elements, content; Provide a mechanism for strategic planning of the process of developing the competitiveness of university graduates; The concept of 'technology' is intended to be clarified.

KEYWORDS: Graduate, Mechanism, Competitive, Pedagogical Strategy, Technology.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of reforms in all spheres in Uzbekistan, economic and social indicators are growing day by day. Reforms in all spheres of education are bearing fruit. As a result of the ongoing reforms to further develop the education system, continuing education is developing day by day, material and technical support, methodological support is at the required level. A clear example of this is the fact that today in Uzbekistan, practical work is being done at all levels of basic education.

There is a need to implement a pedagogical strategy in the development of competitiveness of graduates of technical higher education institutions. To further improve the quality and effectiveness of lessons, the use of defined, improved educational strategies remains a task today.

Educational technologies to develop the competitiveness of university graduates; implementation of pedagogical strategy on the essence and content of educational technologies in extracurricular activities of students; It is necessary to develop technology for the implementation of pedagogical strategies to increase the competitiveness of university graduates.

Based on the definition of "mechanism" in scientific and pedagogical research, the following:

- The mechanism is a device that leads to the operation of the object of pedagogical influence, which is a key factor in its development;
- The mechanism is a set of interrelated elements that determine the order of pedagogical activity;
- Mechanism - a set of processes or conditions of the education system that determines any phenomenon;
- The mechanism is a set of interrelated elements that understand the ability of the object to function and develop.

Based on these interpretations of the concept of "mechanism for the implementation of pedagogical strategy", it is possible to identify some of their limitations in disclosing the essence of this definition. In particular, the first definition is so vague that it cannot be used to define the mechanism for implementing a pedagogical strategy for the development of competitive university graduates; and in the third definition, it does not cover any other process or set of circumstances of the pedagogical system that determine the development of the competitiveness of the university graduate, i.e., legal, economic, and so on.

Based on the above rules, our study describes the mechanism of implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of competitiveness of graduates as a "set of interrelated elements aimed at achieving the desired result, which determines the ability to implement a planned set of teacher actions in accordance with the developed ideas of pedagogical goals and tools." we describe.

Thus, in determining the overall picture of the mechanisms for implementing the pedagogical strategy to increase the competitiveness of university graduates, the following features should be noted:

- Integrity, which allows us to talk about the combination of interrelated elements as a specific set of integrated actions aimed at implementing the pedagogical strategy to increase the competitiveness of graduates;
- Clarity of identification and development of all means to ensure the implementation of a set of material, technical, organizational, managerial and socio-psychological measures aimed at developing a competitive graduate of the university;
- The synergistic effect of the integration of elements that make up the mechanism of implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of competitiveness of university graduates;
- The dynamism of the mechanism of implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of competitiveness of university graduates, which allows the teacher to implement the planned set of actions in practice;
- The functional direction of the mechanism of implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of student competitiveness is aimed at achieving the desired result in accordance with the developed ideas about the pedagogical goal and the means to achieve it.

In addition, it can be concluded that strengthening the three component blocks into a mechanism for implementing a pedagogical strategy for developing a competitive graduate (pedagogical truth, resource provision, and pedagogical skills) reveals specific elements and content for each

specific mechanism. All mechanisms for implementing the pedagogical strategy for the development of competitive university graduates can be classified on the following grounds:

1. In terms of implementation: at the student level (as a subject of the pedagogical process), at the level of the department (faculty), at the level of higher education. For example, we can talk about psychological mechanisms at the student level, organizational and managerial at the department (faculty) level, and socio-economic mechanisms at the level of higher education institutions for the implementation of pedagogical strategies for the development of competitive university graduates.
2. In terms of validity: short-term, medium-term and long-term. For example, mechanisms for implementing short-term pedagogical strategies include innovative, informational, and other mechanisms that have a short “validity period” and depend on many factors in the process of developing a competitive graduate. In turn, the organizational and methodological directional mechanisms that ensure the integrity of the entire process of developing graduate competitiveness are designed for the long term.
3. By number of subjects: individual, collective, group. For example, the individual direction, as a rule, has psychological and pedagogical mechanisms for the implementation of pedagogical strategies for the development of competitive university graduates, while the scientific-methodological or information-pedagogical mechanisms for the implementation of pedagogical strategies are collective. The legal and socio-economic mechanisms for the implementation of the pedagogical strategy, in turn, belong to the group mechanisms by the number of subjects.

Therefore, we propose to use the following classification of mechanisms for the implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of competitiveness of university graduates: psychological-pedagogical mechanism; organizational and management mechanism; scientific-methodical mechanism; socio-economic mechanism; information and pedagogical mechanism; personnel mechanism; legal mechanism; strategic planning mechanism.

A graphical representation of these mechanisms for the implementation of a pedagogical strategy in terms of developing the competitiveness of a university graduate is shown in Figure 1.

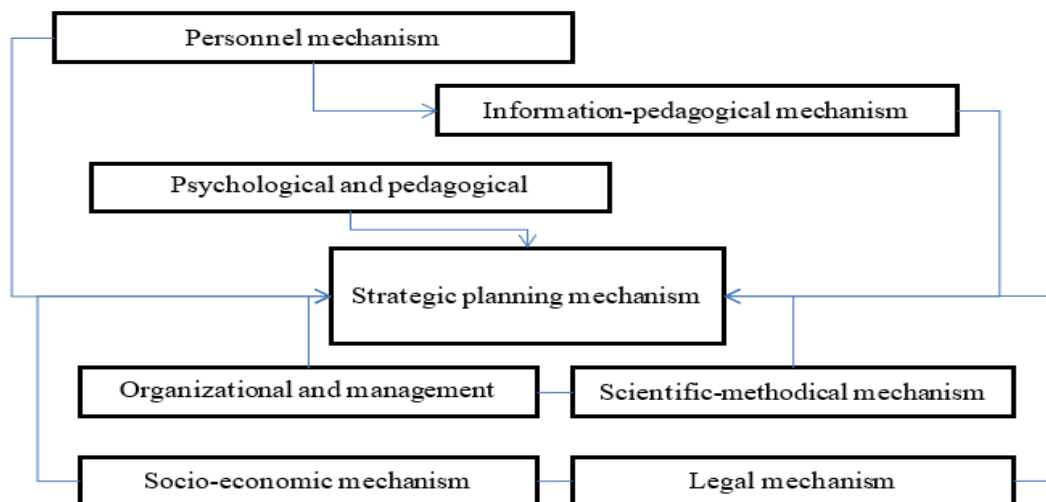


Figure 1. Mechanisms for implementing the pedagogical strategy for developing the competitiveness of university graduates

The essence and content of these mechanisms of implementation of pedagogical strategy in terms of developing the competitiveness of university graduates are as follows.

1. Psychological and pedagogical mechanism can be applied in the actual practice of higher education only in cooperation with environmental activities and the development of competitive advantages of the student's personality. The development of a graduate's competitiveness as a set of personality traits and qualities that enable him or her to have a competitive advantage can only be achieved in the process of experience - in the mental saturation that occurs in a student's real life. In addition, the psychological and pedagogical mechanism of development of competitive university graduates is a stable system of interrelated events and factors, the activation of which ensures the successful development of competitive personality traits and qualities through the creation of quasi-professional situations.

In practice, the psychological-pedagogical mechanism can be implemented in the following forms of educational and extracurricular activities of students: the presentation of developed educational projects, followed by discussion and joint assessment of the quality of their work; exhibitions of creative developments, organization of student scientific society, focus on groups, excursions to enterprises, visits. In addition, the psychological and pedagogical mechanism includes:

- Pedagogical support of students to increase their motivation for controlled intellectual activity, realization of achievements, increase the level of student's desire to use theoretical knowledge and professional experience, mapping prospects in the modern labor market;
- To support the process of "teaching" students controlled thinking activities in accordance with the requirements of goals, values, knowledge, humanities and market culture;
- Development of intellectual education of students through "observation" of models of professional behavior of the specialist.

2. Organizational and management mechanism. The university, with all its structure or components, creates appropriate conditions and opportunities for students, which in turn helps to reveal the personal and social capital of the student. In addition, in the process of transfer of knowledge, norms and social values by the university, the student is manifested as a subject who receives (accumulates) new knowledge, values and approaches introduced into the system of higher education, which also affects the response to the educational process.

Within the framework of the organizational and management mechanism it is possible to realize the purpose of the pedagogical strategy:

- Creation of a structure for the coordination of procedures, actions and activities, strengthened in the strategic plan for the implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of graduates of competitive universities;
- Development of programs, plans and projects for the implementation of educational strategies and the definition of strategic priorities for the formation of competitive advantages of graduates in the labor market;
- Organizational and managerial mechanism of interaction between the state, employers, the public and the university, which provides for the development of public-private partnership (strategic partnership, social partnership, etc.), the relationship between the development of competitive advantages and real production. defines

3. The scientific-methodical mechanism is aimed at activating the intellectual and creative activity of students, aimed at increasing and using new knowledge to solve various social, economic and other problems. Therefore, the following can be considered as a scientific-methodological mechanism:

- The process of developing a competitive graduate through the development of the infrastructure of the university, the formation of the scientific potential of the teaching staff of the university, etc .;

- Modeling the methodological framework for the implementation of pedagogical strategy, taking into account the definition of its essence and the definition of boundaries in the form of components such as subjects, principles, pedagogical conditions, levels, content and tools for evaluating the learning outcomes of graduates.

4. The socio-economic mechanism is an external set of interrelated elements related to the student that ensure the disclosure of the student's personal and social capital. This mechanism includes:

- Carrying out regular, targeted social work with students, ensuring that the needs of each student are met, taking into account the system of values approved by the university;

- Carrying out regular, targeted educational work with students, which involves the implementation of the following activities:

- Curators and leaders of study groups, work in student dormitories, control over attendance, cultural and sports activities with students, etc .;

- Implementation of long-term budget planning, taking into account the priority of funding strategic priorities for the development of competitive graduates of higher education;

- Improving the quality of training and internships for students as part of the program of vocational education as presentations, internships, diploma design, capacity building at fairs.

5. Information-pedagogical mechanism-targeted organization of information sources, interaction with them. Information and pedagogical mechanisms include:

- Development of multimedia systems;

- Use of Internet technologies and Internet library;

- Development of a university information site, etc.

6. The staffing mechanism is a systematic conscious integration of the efforts of professors and teachers to achieve the goals of the university. This mechanism includes:

- Development and introduction of modern HR management technologies;

- To support and demonstrate the values of the teaching profession of higher education, ie: to focus on creative expression through the profession, the desire to continuously improve the quality of the educational process, to strive for a sense of responsibility for the quality of education, etc .;

- Formation of a set of conditions for learning created by the teaching staff;

- Formation of motivational-value attitudes in the process of developing a competitive graduate in a university teacher.

7. The legal mechanism includes the development of a set of normative and legal documents regulating the implementation of the pedagogical strategy, as well as the organization of monitoring its implementation in the whole process of developing the competitive characteristics and personality of the graduate.

We reveal the structural aspect of providing mechanisms for the implementation of pedagogical strategy in terms of developing the competitiveness of university graduates. Thus, we consider its elements in relation to the mechanism of implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of a competitive graduate (Table 1):

TABLE 1 ELEMENTS OF MECHANISMS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITIVE GRADUATES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Forms</i>	<i>Funds</i>
Psychological and pedagogical	University teachers	In terms of considering the qualities and characteristics of personality that a university student needs to form competitive advantages in the labor market	Competitive graduate of the university development	Within existing units	Higher education
Organizational and management	University management teachers			Creation of new structural subdivisions and establishment of relevant associations	Higher education
Socio-economic	Scientific circles, sections, laboratories leaders				Higher education resources as well as employer engagement
Information-pedagogical	University management			Within existing units	Higher education
Staff	University management				Higher education
Legal	University management				Higher education

In the process of developing a pedagogical strategy for the formation of competitiveness, we identified the special importance of strategic planning and created a "road map" for the implementation of pedagogical strategy in subsequent studies, so it is necessary to provide a strategic planning mechanism in the implementation of pedagogical strategy. We can assume that the strategic planning mechanism balances the competitive characteristics and personal qualities of the student and the interests of the stakeholders (HEI, students, employers) of the HEI professional-educational environment.

The mechanism of strategic planning for the implementation of pedagogical strategy consists of the analysis of socio-economic laws of modern labor market development and the development of scientifically based conclusions on the prospects for the development of competitive advantages of university graduates, taking into account all factors of external environment.

1. Analysis of the social needs and requirements of the employer in terms of determining the competitiveness and personality traits of the graduate.

2. To study the factors influencing the development of competitive graduates in modern conditions.
3. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the university, its personnel, resources, scientific, logistical, innovative and other components.
4. Selection of a decisive strategic model of the process of development of a competitive graduate of the university.
5. Forming a system of strategic goals and guidelines.
6. Development of ways to achieve strategic goals: creating a professional-educational environment, organizational and pedagogical support for the implementation of pedagogical strategy, etc.
7. Evaluate the results of the implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of competitive graduates of higher education.

By studying the strategic planning mechanism for the implementation of the pedagogical strategy, we have identified the following components:

- 1) analytical component - to see the competitive advantages of university graduates, goals and objectives of selective development of university graduates, key parameters are defined - the process of development of competitive characteristics and personality traits of university graduates, resource support analysis;
- 2) strategic component - includes a strategic description of strategic priorities, a set of strategic programs and projects for the development of competitive university graduates, areas of activity and action plan for the implementation of the pedagogical strategy;
- 3) monitoring component - describes the procedures for developing, discussing and implementing a pedagogical strategy that provides medium-term programs that are a priority to achieve the set targets.

It should be noted that the last component provides a link between the strategic goals and current activities of university faculty and administrative staff in the implementation of the pedagogical strategy for the development of graduate competitiveness. Therefore, it is concluded that the strategic planning mechanism based on the interaction of the state, higher education institutions, students and employers needs to be constantly repeated.

In recent years, the concept of "educational technology" in pedagogy is increasingly used as a special direction to ensure the effectiveness of the educational process. This is because information and communication technologies, distance learning technologies, etc. have gone beyond the traditional concept of "pedagogical technology". In this regard, in the framework of our research we will talk about educational technologies for the development of graduate competitiveness and the implementation of pedagogical strategies.

Thus, in order to consider the concept of "educational technology for the development of competitiveness of graduates" in modern scientific and pedagogical research, it is necessary to pay attention to the strategic goals, technologies, organizational and psychological conditions of the process of developing student competitiveness. The pedagogical literature does not pay enough attention to the issues of scientific interpretation of this concept, the definition of its main content.

In our research, we define "educational technology for the implementation of pedagogical strategies for the development of competitiveness of university graduates" - pedagogical techniques, methods and techniques through the practical application of a set of methods to solve a wide range of professional tasks the system of tools will lead to the development of a competitive graduate of the university who will meet the requirements of the employer in the rapidly changing conditions of social reality in the future to achieve certain goals in the modern labor market - a specialist with certain personal and professional qualities and high efficiency.

To implement the pedagogical strategy for the development of competitiveness of university graduates, we distinguish the following components of modern educational technologies:

- Information, computer and Internet technologies, including modern multimedia educational tools;

Pedagogical technologies based on the optimization of the management and organization of the educational process, including promising and advanced educational technologies;

- Student self-development pedagogical educational technology, game technology, etc .;
- Innovative educational technologies.

The stages of implementation of educational technology reflect the sequence of actions of the teacher to achieve the set goals of developing the competitive advantages of the graduate through the use of innovative forms, methods and teaching aids, as well as innovative approaches in organizing and managing the pedagogical process:

- Stage 1 - creation of organizational and pedagogical conditions;
- Stage 2 - theoretical.
- Stage 3 - independent work.
- Stage 4 - Diagnosis.

Based on the above, it is necessary to develop a pedagogical strategy for the development of competitiveness of university graduates, ie an alternative technology for the development of public-private partnerships. In order to reveal the essence of the technology of development of public-private partnership developed in the course of research, it is necessary to identify and justify the structure, ie its component.

Conceptual component of technology. The role of technology in the development of public-private partnership in the development of competitiveness of university graduates is diverse, based on the real situation in the labor market of the university, the modern needs and requirements of employers. In contrast to the educational practices organized by higher education institutions, the technology of public-private partnership development allows to jointly address the problems of compatibility of higher education with the development of an innovative economy, to overcome the situation with employment of university graduates.

In the process of developing the competitiveness of university graduates, the technology of public-private partnership provides targeted, systematic, continuous, joint efforts of stakeholders in the vocational education space to close the gap between the level of development of young professionals and the criteria of today's market competition.

To this end, first of all, the need to establish a network relationship with a potential employer for the implementation of educational programs, in addition to the traditional presentation of the basics of practice, the technology of public-private partnership provides for cooperation in the following areas: , together with the employer to determine the scope of training, development of targeted training, employment, internships, opening branches of departments, conducting research, etc.

Components of technology. The goal is to form a competitive advantage of university graduates through the use of innovative approaches to the organization and management of the pedagogical process.

Functions:

- Bringing together the behavior of all subjects of higher education in the development of the main competencies and values of the graduate, allowing him to work successfully in society at a high level;
- Strengthening the role of the social factor in determining the strategic goals and ways to achieve development;
- Merging the interests of higher education institutions with modern labor market entities;
- Strengthening the dynamics of the development of the professional and educational environment of higher education depends on the needs and requirements of employers.

The principles of building this technology include approaches such as standardization, systematic education and the connection of theory with practice, targeted management, efficiency.

Methodological requirements. Like any technology, the technology of public-private partnership development must meet basic methodological requirements such as conceptuality, structure, reproducibility, efficiency, management.

The process component of the technology. Forms of cooperation: network, projects, programs, targeted education, social order.

Analytical methods include evaluation, process organization, optimization, forecasting, planning, motivation and control, innovative system management methods, software-targeted method, project financing methods.

Methods of state support: Decline in the state program of cooperation between universities and labor market entities.

Stages: identification of areas of cooperation, development of forms and mechanisms of cooperation, identification of resources for joint activities, projecting the actions of education staff and other professionals, supporting the interests of all social (strategic) partners by improving the professional and personal qualities of graduates, labor meeting the needs of the market and the specific needs of employers.

The final component of the technology. The level of development of the competitiveness of the university graduate. The level of development of the graduate's competitiveness in the application of professional qualities and abilities is reflected in the success of the graduate in the field of professional activity in an active competitive environment through the activation of professional knowledge, skills, as well as the mobilization of internal resources of the graduate. Therefore, from our point of view, the level of competitiveness development should be expressed

as follows: high, medium and low. The effectiveness of the use of public-private partnership technologies is determined primarily by the degree to which the interests of all partners are realized, including the development of the competitiveness of university graduates.

Expected results - development of competitive advantages of university graduates through the organization of targeted, systematic, continuous, employer-higher education institution-state interaction and other stakeholders of the university.

Thus, by addressing the goals and objectives of the research, the mechanisms of developing the competitiveness of university graduates in educational and extracurricular activities and the implementation of modern educational technologies pedagogical strategy and teaching students personal growth, professional career, competitive qualities, creative potential, innovative thinking, modern labor market as a means of motivating the graduate's effective behavior.

As an important outcome of this phase, we will consider the availability of alternative technologies developed for the implementation of the strategy - technology for the development of public-private partnerships. In this regard, in order to identify opportunities for their use in the practice of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to define and justify a set of organizational and pedagogical conditions for the development of competitiveness of graduates and organizational and pedagogical activities for the implementation of pedagogical strategy.

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EXPRESSION OF “ABILITY” WITHIN ENGLISH MOTION MANNER MEANINGS IN PHONETIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL LAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The universe is a whole - a system consisting of a set of interconnected objects, not individual objects, events or processes. Thus, there are two distinct differences between the tools of the motion manner expressions of “processivity” and “ability” groups. First, a means of expressing one of the motion manner meanings in the group of “processivity” is a relatively uncommon linguistic phenomenon that means a different manner expression in its own right. Almost all units meaning “ability” have the property of semantic polyfunctionality. Secondly, the scope of lexical level, partly morphological level, and syntactic level tools, which are an integral part of the “processivity” meaning group, is limited to the scope of informal speech or fictional literature. In contrast, the use of lexical level means expressing “ability” is not limited to the scope of informal speech. Number of sub-meanings in the group of “ability” of narrower than the other group. However their expression scope is much wider and involves formal speech patterns.

KEYWORDS: Motion Manner Meanings, Motion Verbs, Ability, Trial, Morphological And Phonetic Layer, Verb Tense, Phrasal Verbs.

INTRODUCTION

The meaning group "ability" forms a narrower circle than the group "processivity", and in terms of the number of tools is much smaller than the latter group. However, the means of expressing “ability” in English also include phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and lexical levels. They can be sorted according to their meanings as follows:

“ABILITY”		
“Capability”		<i>“Trial”</i>
Physical and mental activity	Mentalactivity	

The units of expression for the specific grammatical meaning of the above ability are further divided into two categories. However, when we study English texts, in practice it is impossible to divide the means into units of expression, which in principle mean physical and mental activity, and only mental activity, so the following two groups of tools are combined:

“ABILITY”			
Physicalandmentalactivity – opportunity and ability to perform an action			
Phonetic layer	Morphologic layer	Syntax layer	Lexical layer
<i>The emphasis on a word in a compound that expresses an motion or its manner, or the pronunciation of these units with a long, distinctive intonation</i>	<i>be able to + verb can + verb could + verb</i>	<i>easily, scarcely, hardly, barely, finally, effortlessly</i>	<i>Cope, handle, resolve, tolerate, solve</i>

The range of phonetic changes cited is limited by means such as vowel length, stress, and intonation. On the one hand, the difficulty of expressing phonetic means in written sources is due to their graphic features, on the other hand, it is again due to the specificity of the English lexicon. According to one of the conclusions given in the above chapter, at the lexical level of English, one- or two-syllable “small” words predominate numerically. Hence, it can be said that such limitation of phonetic changes is directly related to the short phonetic structure of words. However, at other levels of language, especially at the morphological level, the meaning of the motion manner “ability” is clearly expressed. For example: *At this age, none of the kids **can throw** that hard* (D.Andrews, “Die like an eagle”); *Or maybe she **could dive** in the well and get rescued out of nothing but a wet, ruined outfit for her parents to complain of* (K.Buckhanon, “Solemn”); *A couple of times I **was able to shoot** my way out of tough spots after having stopped my dribble too soon* (E.Lewis “We’ve Known Author”); *I’m a fish... I **will be able to fly** over the Wall...* (K.Yoshida, “Kyoto Panorama Project”); *Washington had always been a little unusual in the number of women who **were able to find** office jobs* (E.Camden, “With every breath: a novel”).

As can be seen from the examples, at the morphological level, the meaning of ability is mainly expressed using modal verbs. In English linguistics, modal verbs are defined as follows: Modal verbs (e.g., can, could, shall, should, ought to, will, or would) are usually combined with another verb to mean “probability,” “necessity,” and “permission.” serves to express their meanings. ” However, we observe several shortcomings in this definition, which are cited in many sources. On the one hand, the combination of a modal verb with a basic verb is said to be a combination of a modal verb with another verb. While this is a source of confusion at first glance, it does not include the meaning of “ability”¹ Of course, in the above definition, the modal verb is

approached as a purely grammatical phenomenon. “The basis of the semantic approach is the separation of modal verbs from auxiliary verbs. The confusing side of the matter is that these verbs can serve as both a modal verb and an auxiliary verb. As the semantic approach began to gain popularity in linguistics, modal verb meanings became the center of research. It is no coincidence that the study of modal verb semantics has received increasing attention. The meaning of the modal verb is important in understanding what functions it performs²”.

At the syntactic level, the meaning of the motion manner "ability" is expressed in the form of a combination of state and cut. For example: *She balled the empty pack and tossed it easily into a nearby trash can* (J. McCluskey, “Foxy Lady of the Lake”); *I finally took a place near Mrs. Smith, who acknowledged me with a smile but continued on in her conversation* (A. Wilsey, “A march to remember”); *It was beautiful, and after a delay we saw the Eagle Nebula and it was glorious, but I hardly paid attention.* (S. Nickerson, “The Planet Hunters”); *She knew that when she had turned nineteen, twenty years ago, and was living in a two-bedroom house with eight other siblings and a pair of parents who could barely afford to feed just themselves, it was time to find herself one husband* (R. Goodison, “Worth”); *Rising just as effortlessly to his feet, he jogged to retrieve the second rabbit; upon his return, he held it aloft and said: “I was just making certain that you're able to love”* (A. Williams, “Soul of a crow”).

In these examples, the form states how easy or difficult the motion was to perform. In the context of these examples, along with the meaning of "ability", there are hidden meanings such as the duration of the motion. On the basis of a logical deductive approach, the meaning of ease is understood as the seconds of action, and the meaning of difficulty is understood as the duration of motion. For this reason, it is reasonable to conclude that the syntactic level means meaning “ability” are polysemantic in nature.

Ability is an experiment in the second special meaning within the intermediate grammatical meaning, and this meaning can also be expressed at the morphological, syntactic, and lexical levels. Means of expressing the meaning of this manner are widely used in formal and informal speech, as well as in the "ability" group. Although the diversity of meanings within this group is limited and the means of expression are numerically less than those of the “process” meaning group, the almost unlimited scope of application can be considered a significant advantage of these tools.

“ABILITY”			
Trial – motion testing or experimentation, knowing, marking, and identifying motion			
Phonetic layer	Morphologic layer	Syntax layer	Lexic layer
-	<i>Try on, check out, make out, check up</i>	<i>Carefully, closely, thoroughly, attentively, one by one</i>	<i>To test, to experiment, to examine, to check, to sort, to observe, to assort, to observe</i>

It should be noted that another manner inherent in the means of expressing the meaning group “trial” is the duration of the action. It is self-evident that the test action, by its very nature, occurs over a period of time. The test cannot be completed within seconds.³ Along with continuity, these tools can mean continuity and repetition of movement. Such a polysemantic nature of the tools can be seen in the following examples.

89

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BLACKSMITHING AND MILITARY POTENTIAL IN THE TURKIC STATES(VI-XI centuries)

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the military policy of the Turkish Khanate and the Qarluq-Qarakhanid state. On the basis of local sources, it was considered the military of the state, its structure and iron weapons, which were unique at that time. These issues have been studied in relation to the social lifestyle of the tribes within the state. This process has had a positive significance, bringing the people of the regions closer to each other and strengthening the commonality in their way of life and economy.

KEYWORDS: *Turkish Khanate, Qarluq-Qarakhanids, Mahmud Qashqari, Movarounnahr, Isfijob, Ettisuv, East Turkestan, Jujan Khanate.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the people of Movarounnahr as creative people have long been mainly engaged in agriculture, handicrafts and trade. These types of farms have evolved over the centuries and have taken on a distinct cultural character. As a result of the tireless work of our ancestors, such regions as Khorezm, Zarafshan and Fergana have become the richest economically and culturally in the region. The rich culture of these countries has had a strong influence on the population of Isfijob, Ettisuv, East Turkestan. While the nomadic tribes living in these areas began to settle down during the Turkish Khanate, this process intensified during the Qarluq-Qarakhanid period. By the ninth and tenth centuries, most of the nomadic tribes living in these areas had moved to a sedentary lifestyle [1].

This process has had a positive significance, bringing the people of the regions closer to each other and strengthening the commonality in their way of life and economy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Agriculture, one of the economic foundations of the Qarluq-Qarakhanid state, flourished during this period as well. In Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana and Tashkent regions, the results have traditionally been high, while in the north-eastern part of the country a lot of work has been done based on artificial irrigation. For example, in the Issyk-Kul basin, the Chu, Talos oasis, such areas as the planting of various grain crops, viticulture, horticulture are well established [2].

Archaeological excavations in the Otrar oasis show that large canals, dams, dams and other large irrigation facilities have been built in the oasis. During the Qarluq-Qarakhanid period, along with agriculture, the field of handicrafts also developed. During this period, handicrafts, blacksmithing, pottery, textiles, tannery, jewellery became a specialized industry, which shows that each of these professions has grown and developed at the level of art. Of these, the Turks were widely engaged in blacksmithing in the VI-IX centuries. Before the emergence of the Turkish khanate, the Ashina tribe, its founder, was engaged in iron mining. The fact that they have mastered this field so deeply will allow them to be later freed from the Jujan dynasty. Because blacksmithing was the basis of military potential. Archaeological excavations in the Altai region, where the Turkish Khanate originated, show traces of iron ore mining of this period and the development of metallurgy in general [3,4].

The fact that they had high-quality iron was first of all helpful in the development of military weapons. In particular, sharp knives, swords, spears and arrowheads, as well as various accessories for military horses were made. It was these high-quality iron weapons that allowed the Turkish khanate to occupy vast areas as far as northern China, East Turkestan, Central Asia, and the Caucasus Mountains in a very short period of time after independence from the Jujans. Because their regular cavalry armoured armies proved to be unequal in the way they fought on the plains and in the mountains. This means that the Turkish khanate has emerged as a worthy competitor to the powerful states of the time, Iran and China. Although the military armies of the Haqqanis had difficulty in capturing the cities and fortresses, in an open battle on the plains, they were superior to any enemy. In general, in the blacksmithing industry in the Turkic peoples, the method of iron mining is at a high level, and iron products are not a rare type of metal for them. However, during this period, the Byzantine Empire, the cultural centre of Europe, was in great need of iron, and its products were unique and valuable.

Blacksmithing further developed in later periods. In particular, swords, spears and other weapons made by the rulers of the Qarluq tribe were popular not only in the Turkic world but also in Kievan Rus, a Slavic country. This means that the products made by blacksmith Turkish craftsmen are widespread in areas from China in the east to Eastern Europe in the west. It is understandable that even during this period, blacksmithing was in a leading position in the military field. Because the Qarluq-Qarakhanid state, which ruled at that time, unconditionally carried out its activity with constant reliance on military forces, like all medieval states. Therefore, the need for military forces is high, and the central government has paid great attention to its qualitative development and improvement. The military of this country is equipped with a variety of weapons made of high-quality iron, including swords, shields, ammunition, "ashuk" - helmet, "sunu" spear, "shear" - a narrow long spear and a dagger called "garden" armed with [5,6].

The location and movement of the troops were carried out in a strictly defined order. According to him, when an ordinary soldier is called "su", the whole army is called "cherik". Each military

unit performed the task assigned to it. In particular, the “hailboshi” - led a group of cavalry, and the cavalry was the main component of the army, and the fate of the war often depended on this part. A military unit called “Yizak” was at the forefront of the army, “Chuvush” - lined up in battles, and in peacetime prevented soldiers from arbitrarily harassing civilians. Guiding the troops was the responsibility of the “guides”, who were usually shrewd soldiers who knew the road map well, had to choose the most convenient route for the army and warn their army of various military ambush along the way. In addition to the general army, a specially selected military unit also operated [7-9]. This military unit, known as the “yortug”, went around the ruler and protected him from danger. Skilled fighters who were well prepared for this part were selected. The ruler's personal bodyguard was called a “bedridden person”. A tested and loyal person has been appointed to this position. The general command of the army, that is, the so-called “subashi” of the army, was assigned to such a position by the most loyal men with extensive military experience. The management of the military has also improved tactically. All preparations for the military action have been made in advance. Each military unit specialized in this while performing its own mission. These include ambushing the enemy army during military campaigns, building military fortifications on high and convenient places to avoid enemy attacks (curses), and special military units that suddenly attack the enemy at night. Soldiers who showed themselves in battle were rewarded for their bravery, and their ranks were also raised to inspire them further in future battles. The warriors, who were able to demonstrate their military prowess at a high level, even came to the attention of the Hakan and won his compliments.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the emergence and development of the Turkic states were directly related to their socio-economic lifestyle. At a time of internal political peace in these countries, their power was higher than ever. Because the Turks, armed with high-quality steel weapons, always had a high level of combat capability and military potential, they were able to easily coordinate and move quickly when needed militarily.

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THE ISSUE OF AUTOMATION, ANALYSIS AND ANXIETY OF ONLINE TESTING

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ABSTRACT

We created our own software by studying these problems. Since the application runs on a web platform, it can cover more than 1000 users, depending on the capabilities of the server at the same time. In particular, the predecessors demanded the physical labor of the participants in the performance of many works. Now, at the same time, the possibilities of parallel resolution of many issues are increasing.

KEYWORDS: *Software, Parsing, Special Keys, Training Processes, Server.*

INTRODUCTION

It is the same truth that development in a wide range of educational processes is considered as one of all problems at the same time to go! And the development of Internet networks brings solutions to many problems associated with the development. In particular, the predecessors demanded the physical labor of the participants in the performance of many works. Now, at the same time, the possibilities of parallel resolution of many issues are increasing.

In particular, many test programs are used in the process of testing student's knowledge. In such programs, the following problems are noticeable:

1. Absence of the possibility of entering formulas and different characters into the Test program or the presence of errors in the introduction of certain formulas;
2. Program the fact that not all people support at the same time;
3. Almost 60% of programs run in offline mode, which in turn loses the effect of analyzing the results online.

4. One of the most important and current major problems is that the user feels that after running the test, he / she does not analyze his / her results in the cross-section of the topics.

We created our own software by studying these problems. Since the application runs on a web platform, it can cover more than 1000 users, depending on the capabilities of the server at the same time (Figure 1). The user image and access permission for the purpose of disturbance in the system will certainly be in a restricted state of access until the administrator authorizes it. In particular, many more measures have been taken, having studied many problematic situations.

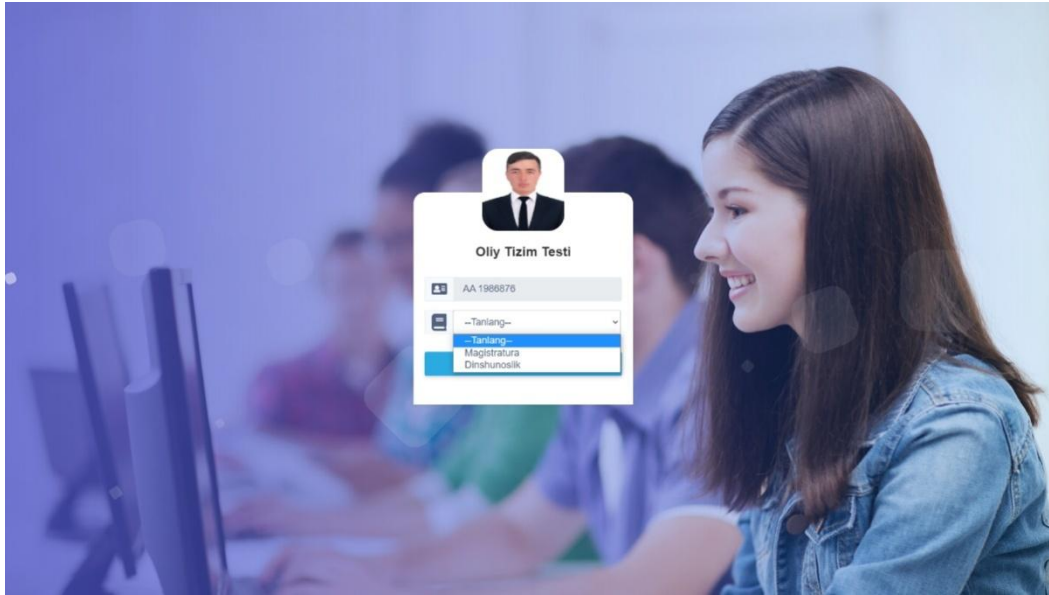


Fig 1. Introduction to high test system.

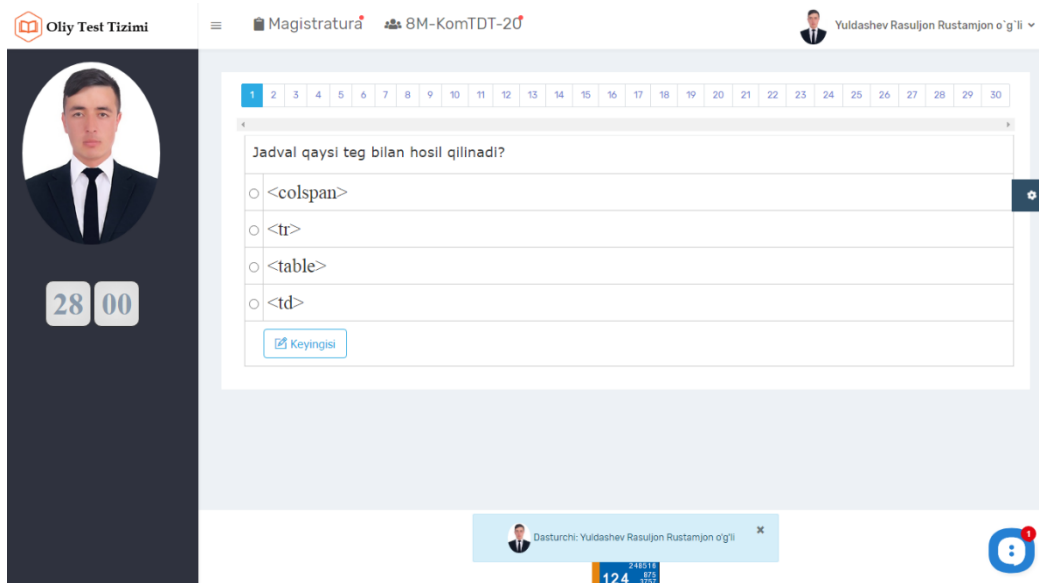


Fig 2.

working process of the Test program.

In case of disconnection from the program or disconnection of the power supply, the user saves the results and time of the tests performed in the database, that is, with the access permission, the

user can continue the rest of the time and the test from the questions that have reached. In the application, requests are sent to the base using Ajax technology, which in turn ensures light performance in the application, that is, there will be no overload (Figure 2). But there will be an opportunity to monitor the requests sent to the base by the user. We were able to find a solution to this problem by encrypting the data sent. In the management part of the program, the subjects in which the test is started have the opportunity to add a list, Number, time, view the passport data used as an access key, exclude users from the test and get acquainted with the results of the test. There are 2 types of loading users into the Test program:

1. Information about users is entered by system administrators
2. All users' tokens are formed in Tabular Form and *.csv is loaded into the MySql database with the saved as a file.

The main control panel of the software consists of 2 sleeves. They include the test Questions section and the sections managing the test processes. The main works of the section dealing with Test questions are as follows: There are options for entering tests, inserting and deleting them (Figure 3). Educators who enter Test questions can enter their questions in a student-friendly way, using formulas, characters pictures and letters of different alphabets.

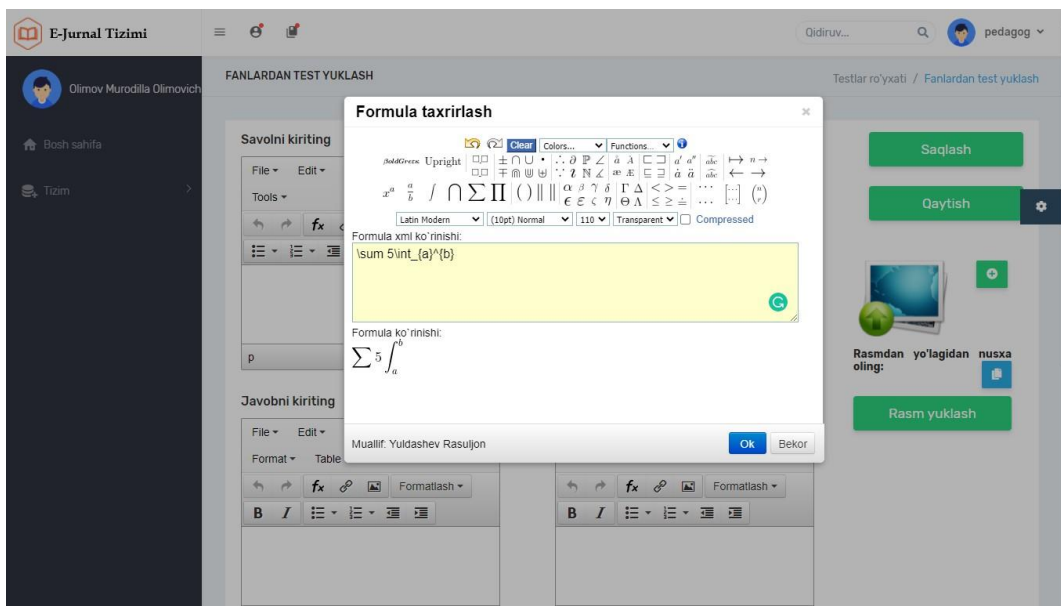


Fig 3. Test questions input window.

In the Test process management section, the following sequence processes are managed:

1. Embed test assignments uploaded from subjects into test processes (Figure 4). That is, the test questions are placed for the students at the cross-section of the groups, and the test process is suspended for the beginning.

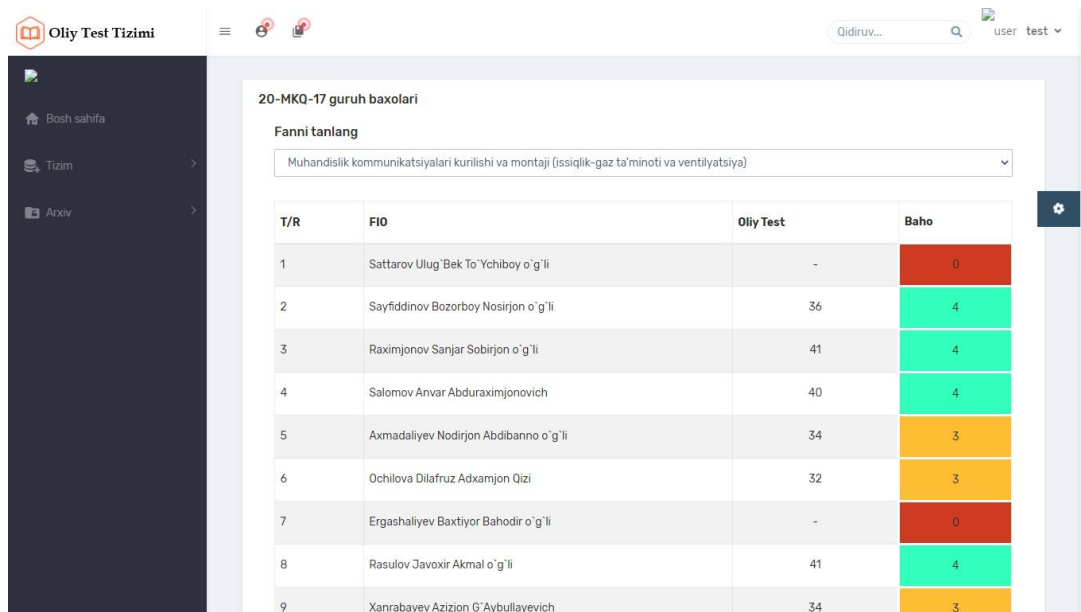
Fig 4. Link Test questions to students across groups.

2. It consists of a distributed window, which controls the students participating in the testing process and special keys for them to start the process (Figure 5). Through this window, there is an opportunity to suspend the test programs of students who have not kept the order.

T/R	Rasm	Pasport	FIO	Qatnashadi	Qatnashmaydi
1		AA9244925	Turg'Unov Musoxon Solim o'g'li	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2		AA8557542	Orifjonov Umidjon Ravshanbek o'g'li	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3		AA2261799	Asqarov Bahodir Baxtiyor o'g'li	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4		AA6023921	Mamajonov Muslimbek Oqiljon o'g'li	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5		AB2336269	Erkinov Muxammadyusuf Abdusamad o'g'li	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6		AA2809258	Sobirov Otabek	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Fig 5. Student information by groups

3. The last process is still working on this process, which will show the arguments and contribute to the process of parsing. We conduct a lot of tests for the student to analyze the questions in the cross-section of the topics and complete the process (Figure 6).



The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'Oliy Test Tizimi'. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: 'Bosh sahifa', 'Tizim', and 'Arxiv'. The main content area displays '20-MKQ-17 guruh baxolari' and a dropdown menu for 'Fanni tanlang' with the selected option 'Muhandislik kommunikatsiyalari kurilishi va montaji (issiqlik-gaz ta'minoti va ventilyatsiya)'. Below this is a table with 9 rows of student results.

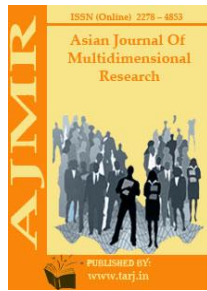
T/R	FIO	Oliy Test	Baho
1	Sattarov Ulug' Bek To'ychiboy o'g'li	-	0
2	Sayfiddinov Bozorboy Nosirjon o'g'li	36	4
3	Raximjonov Sanjar Sobirjon o'g'li	41	4
4	Salomov Anvar Abduraximjonovich	40	4
5	Axmadaliyev Nodirjon Abdibanno o'g'li	34	3
6	Ochilova Dilafroz Adxamjon Qizi	32	3
7	Ergashaliyev Baxtiyor Bahodir o'g'li	-	0
8	Rasulov Javoxir Akmal o'g'li	41	4
9	Xanrabayev Azizjon G' Aybullaevich	34	3

Fig 6. Results analysis

Currently, the software is being carried out at the Namangan Engineering - Construction Institute with the aim of carrying out final control work. We intend to add facial recognition function for the purpose of identifying users for the purpose of system development.

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SEISMIC LOAD RECEIVER REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAMES INFILLED WITH MASONRY

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ABSTRACT

This article shows that the performance of reinforced concrete frames infilled with masonry and bare frames under seismic load was studied and compared using Lira 9.6 software. In general, the stiffness, strength, and resistance to periodic loads of brick-filled carcasses increase. The interaction of carcass and filler is a complex process and little research has been done on this. However, unlike many non-load-bearing elements, brick-filled carcasses can transmit loads to each other with the frame under the influence of seismic loads, in such cases it is difficult to fully determine how brick-filled carcass buildings resist seismic loads.

KEYWORDS: Reinforced Concrete Frames With Infilled Masonry, Seismic Load, Crack, Design Model.

I. INTRODUCTION

Barrier structures in reinforced concrete frame buildings can be light and heavy. Regardless of the type of barrier structures, the applicable building codes do not consider them as load-bearing structures, on the contrary, in the calculation process, its calculation scheme is taken as an open frame. However, if the barrier structure consists of brick, it acts as a load-bearing structure with a reinforced concrete frame. In general, the stiffness, strength, and resistance to periodic loads of brick-filled carcasses increase. The interaction of carcass and filler is a complex process and little research has been done on this. However, unlike many non-load-bearing elements, brick-filled carcasses can transmit loads to each other with the frame under the influence of seismic loads, in such cases it is difficult to fully determine how brick-filled carcass buildings resist seismic loads.

II. METHODS

The neglect of filler walls at the design stage is due to insufficient knowledge about the performance of filler carcasses, the variability of material properties, geometric dimensions, and construction methods. In addition, the dimensions of the structure, the filling ratio relative to the

open projection, the openings of doors and windows in the filling structure must be taken into account.

It should be noted that in buildings of complex construction, the connection between the two structures is considered to be strong when the brick wall is first raised and then a reinforced concrete frame is formed. However, in reinforced concrete frames with brick filling, first the frame elements are formed and then the brick wall is restored. This condition is considered to be a hinged combination of reinforced concrete and brick materials.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Analysis of the literature shows that in the last 50-60 years, practical and theoretical research on filler carcass structures has almost never been conducted after Russian scientist S.V. Polyakov. Despite many studies, a number of uncertainties remain, and how the filler carcasses work under the influence of seismic loads is becoming a major problem for scientists and engineers today.

The nature of the performance of brick-filled carcasses during an earthquake is very complex and there are different approaches in the design normative documents. Like the building codes of many countries, BSR (Building Standards and Regulations) 2.01.03-96 "Construction in Earthquake Zones" ignores the work of filler bricks in frame buildings and the calculation scheme of the structure is taken as an open frame.

Several experimental studies have been conducted to study the performance of a brick-filled frame. Major experimental studies have been conducted by Polyakov, Holmes, Stefford Smith, Fiorato and Bertero, Zarnik and Tomazevich, Negro and Zergeletti, Fardi et al, Hashemi Musalam. All studies have shown that the filler frame has higher strength and stiffness than the open frame [3].

In addition to experimental studies, theoretical studies have also been studied by numerical analysis methods, as in many cases this type of analysis has some advantages over experimental testing. In addition to being inexpensive, this method allows the study of the parameters that determine the performance of this type of construction.

Various methods of modeling this type of construction can be found in the literature. These methods can be divided into 2 groups in the general case, i.e. local or micro models and simplified or macro models. Macro models are used to study the overall performance of a structure. This method is distinguished by the ease and efficiency of modeling. Micro-models are implemented using the finite element method, in which the design must be divided into multiple elements in order to more accurately analyze and take into account local effects [2].

During the earthquake, many observations were made about the operation of this type of structure and included in the sources. There are several examples that allow a better understanding of the seismic performance of brick-filled frames during a strong earthquake. For example, a study of the effects of an earthquake in Mexico City in 1985 showed that bricklaying was an important factor in the resistance of low-rise reinforced concrete frame buildings with brick fill.

According to the Brunea and Satchioglu data from the 1992 Erzinkan earthquake (Turkey), the brick-filled carcass resisted seismic loads without damage. According to the findings of the Northridge (1994, USA) earthquake by Bennett et al, Some cracks were observed in the brick walls, but the performance of the structure under seismic influences was positively evaluated [3].

In recent years, Mosalam has studied cases of breakage, damage, and crack formation of reinforced concrete frames with unreinforced brick in earthquakes in Venchuan (2008) and L'Aquila (2011).

It is difficult to predict the type of distortions that occur in filler frames, and they depend on several factors. Based on the experimental and analytical results of recent years, El-Daxahni concluded that 5 forms of deformation in brick-filled reinforced concrete frames were cited. The occurrence of various distortions depends on the properties of the material and the stress in it. The research carried out by F.J. Krisafulli on the deformation forms of filler frame constructions is also of great importance. El-Daxah et al showed that the first 2 forms (Figures 1a and b) are of practical importance, and that distortions in them can cause distortions at diagonal angles and shifts in the horizontal direction. The third figure (Fig. 1.v) is very rare, which corresponds to cases where the ratio of the height of the wall to the width is large. The required value of wall thickness is determined based on acoustic and fire resistance requirements [4].

In the fourth figure (Fig. 1.g), diagonal cracks are formed, in which the structure retains its load-bearing capacity even after the crack is formed. The fifth figure (Figure 1.d) is important for reinforced concrete frames.

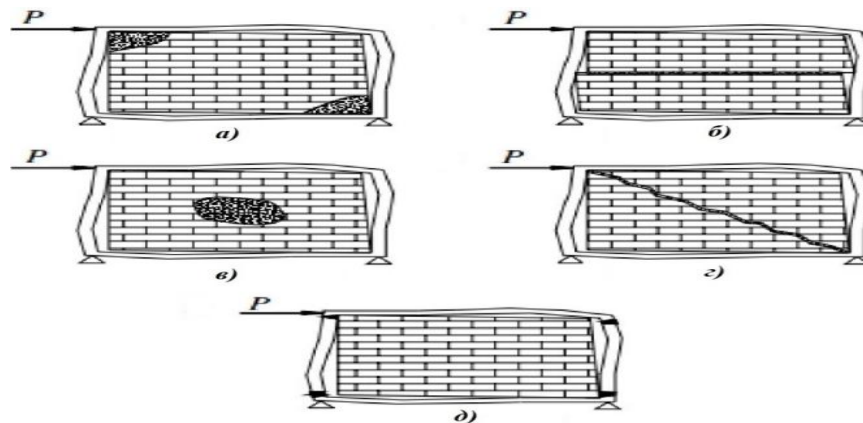


Figure 1. Deformation forms of reinforced concrete frames with brick filler

The article focuses mainly on the seismic performance of a brick-filled reinforced concrete frame. A 3-storey and a 3-storey building were taken into account (Fig. 2). Figure 2.a shows an open frame with a middle prolot brick filling, Figure 2b.

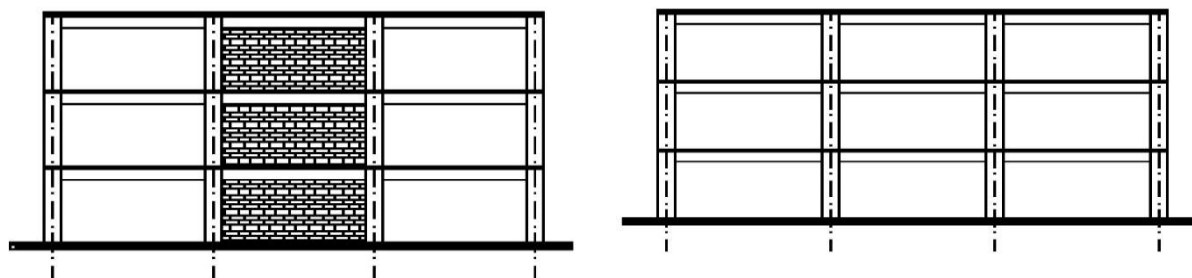


Figure 2. Schemes adopted for the account

a—frame filled with brick of the middle proletariat

b—a frame without taking into account the brick wall work

The cross-section of the columns and crossbars of the frame was $b \times h = 40 \times 40$ cm, V25 was used as concrete class, A-III class reinforcement was used as working reinforcement. For the brick

harvest, a material of brand M75 brick and a mixture brand M50 were adopted. The calculations were performed using the Lira 9.6 software and analyzed the displacement of the circuits in Figure 2, their resistance to seismic loads, and the amount of reinforcement required.

The frame was exposed to permanent, temporary and seismic loads. In addition to the specific gravity of the structures as a permanent load, $q = 30 \text{ kN / m}$ for the crossbars, the value of the temporary load is $q = 25 \text{ kN / m}$.

As can be seen from Figure 3, the displacement value under the influence of seismic load is 9.01 mm (Fig. 3.a), taking into account the brickwork in the middle prolot, 66.2 mm in the open frame (Fig. 3.b) and the displacement difference is 57.19 mm. forms.

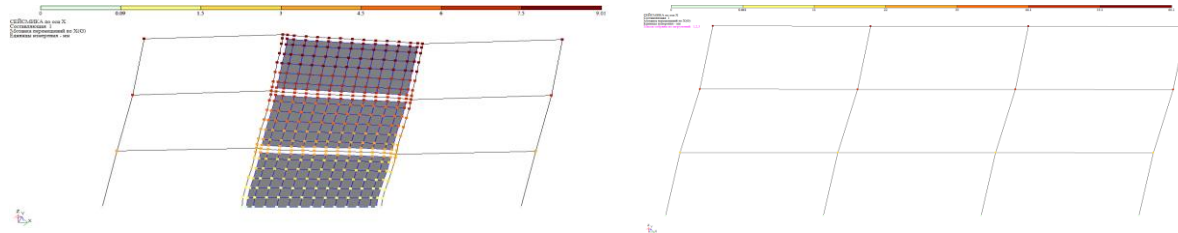


Figure 3. Movements in frame elements

a - a frame filled with middle proletarian bricks b -frame without taking into account the brick wall work

The maximum reinforcement percentage of a brick-filled frame column is 1.25%, on a crossbar 1.09%, on an open frame column 1.45%, on crossbars 1.51%.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results obtained show that the dynamic properties of the structure and its resistance to seismic influences are increased when taking into account the work of the brick filler in the frame. Therefore, taking into account the brick wall prevents deformation and breakage of the structure.

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BURIAL RITE AND DWELLING OF THE DZHARKUTAN SETTLEMENT OF THE EARLY IRON AGE

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the problems of the burial rite of Sogd, Bactria and Margiana of the early Iron Age, based on the results of excavation work at the ancient agricultural settlement of Dzharkutan, located in the south of Uzbekistan. A certain light on the study of this issue has been shed by recent studies on the settlement of Dzharkutan – a monument of the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. When studying the archaeological periods of Kuchuk - I at this site, a rural settlement was uncovered, consisting of a complex of premises with utility pits, ritual sites, and so on. Since rural settlements of this time are not known in such a plan in other regions.

KEYWORDS: Bactria, Sogd, Dzharkutan, Kuchuk-I, Yaz-I, Sangir-I, Early Iron Age, Burial Rite, Human Bones, Cleaned Bones, Zoroastrianism, Chust, Burguluksky.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the difficult and little-studied historical epochs in the history of Bactria and Sogd is the early Iron Age - the era of the culture of molded painted ceramics. At present, a number of major works have been published in Uzbekistan devoted to the study of the culture of this time [3; 8; 17; 18; 19]. However, the scientific dispute still remains unresolved the most important component of the spiritual culture of this circle of the population - the funeral rite, since no burial grounds of this time have yet been found on the territory of Central Asia. The finds of single human bones in settlements are quite numerous and it is difficult to judge about the funeral rite from them.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The article is based on generally accepted methods - historical, comparative-critical analysis, consistency, objectivity, and based on historical sources and literature studies the burial rite and

dwelling of the Dzharkutan settlement of the early iron age. The study of the funeral rite of the Kuchuk-I period is of great importance, since at this time the origins of Zoroastrianism were born [19: p. 37]. A certain light on the study of this issue has been shed by recent studies on the settlement of Dzharkutan – a monument of the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. When studying the archaeological periods of Kuchuk - I at this site, a rural settlement was uncovered, consisting of a complex of premises with utility pits, ritual sites, and so on. Since rural settlements of this time are not known in such a plan in other regions.

In pit 1 at the Dzharkutan fortress A.A. Askarov recorded a large pit, more than 2.5 m deep. Its bottom is covered with a loose cultural layer of dark color, about 0.5 cm thick, which contains a large number of fragments of molded and pottery vessels, individual human bones, including 11 crushed skulls and household waste. According to A.A. Askarov, the painted ceramics of Dzharkutan are synchronous with the ceramics of the lower horizon of Kuchuktepa, the early stages of Yaz-I and Tilla-I. The researcher believes that this is a garbage pit [1: p. 46 – 47; 2: p. 13 – 17]. The works of the Dzharkutan detachment of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the participation of the author, carried out in 2009-2012, made it possible to interpret this object differently. Excavations 4 and 7 revealed several pit fillings of a similar nature.

In squares QR-12 of excavation site 4 of Dzharkutan, a large round pit was uncovered, 2.5 m in diameter and about 70 cm deep (US 4058). The filling of the pit consists of a fairly dense soil, a large number of pebble stones of various sizes, fragments of ceramic vessels from all periods of the Sapalli culture, fragments of molded painted utensils, as well as human and animal bones. Identified 8 human individuals of different sex and age. Bones are found at a depth of 40 cm and up to 210 cm from the reference point. Human bones were not in anatomical order.

In square Q15 of the excavation, two pits of the Early Iron Age were revealed. Pit 4020 is oval in plan, its dimensions: length over 170 cm, width 120 cm, depth 185 cm from the reference point. Many pebble stones, fragments of ceramic vessels of the Sapalli culture, single fragments of molded painted vessels and fragments of stone tools were found in the filling. Scattered human bones were found in one of these pits.

Pit US-4162 is oval in shape with dimensions of 290x240 cm, depth 412 cm. In the southeastern side of the pit there are steps with wide marches, the height of each step is about 50 cm. and single fragments of dismembered bones of one person. The top of the infill looks like a blockage. A fragment of a crucible with copper slag was found. At the floor level on the east side, a niche was opened, 66 cm wide, 47 cm high and 40 cm deep.

At excavation site 7, a rectangular pit with rounded corners was studied. The length of the pit is up to 170 cm, the width is up to 90 cm, the depth is up to 140 cm. The filling of the pit is heterogeneous, in the loose mixed soil there are large and small inclusions of ash and organic matter. A large number of fragments of ceramics from the Sapalli culture and fragments of Kuchuk I ceramics were found. Among the finds there are fragments of human bones.

At the northwestern edge of the pit US 7145, on the day surface corresponding in level to the era of the Early Iron Age, a fireplace US 7133 was recorded. It had a rounded shape in plan, with a diameter of 55-60 cm. The fireplace was buried in the ground by 8 cm. Along the perimeter of the fireplace lined with a stucco roller made of clay, up to 6-7 cm wide and up to 5 cm high. The soil under the fire is poorly burnt, which indicates its one-time use. The filling in the lower part of the fireplace consists of a layer of coals. Little ash. From above, the layer is covered with a

layer of cow dung, which is burnt only from the bottom. This testifies to the fact that daubing from manure was carried out on top of unburned coals. The uppermost layer of the fireplace is covered with light-colored soil, on top of the manure coating.

In our opinion, small areas (2-3m²) found in excavations 4 and 7, lined with small and large pebbles, are associated with the funeral rite. Perhaps these were places where corpses were exhibited or ritual ceremonies were held on these sites.

During the excavation work, human bones were found in the cultural layers of the Sangir-I-II periods. All researchers of Zoroastrianism and earlier beliefs note the cremation and burial of the cleaned bones of the skeleton [12 – 13]. A special, generalized article by A.S. Sagdullaev in which the author, due to a small amount of archaeological materials, limited himself to generalizing single finds of human bones at the sites of the middle of the 1st millennium BC [14: p. 20 – 37]. The funeral rite in other cultures of molded painted ceramics also remains poorly studied: Chust, Burguluk and Kuchuktepa cultures.

3. RESULTS

As a result of large-scale works in the corresponding cultural layers at the Dalvarzintepa settlement, Yu.A. Zadneprovsky discovered about 50 intact and scattered skeletons of the buried. Several burials were buried in a crumpled position on the left or right side, one burial on the back. Most of the skeletal bones are scattered. The construction of the grave pits has not been traced. In the Chust settlement V.I. Sprishevsky excavated a large pit (2.41x5 m and a depth of 155 cm), in which the bones of one person, four skulls and six small bones of people and animals were found that were not in anatomical order [8: p. 20 – 24]. At the same time, the absence of small human bones (vertebrae, ribs, pelvic bones and phalanges of the hands) was recorded. IN AND. Sprishevsky believes that this is a collective burial of dismembered corpses. In total, the remains of 21 people were found in the Chust settlement. Different variants of the funeral rite have been established: single burials on the left side and on the back, collective burials, dismemberment of the corpse, as well as burial in vessels. The chronological affiliation of these variants of the funeral rite has not been established. The analysis of the funeral rite among the settlers of the Chust culture was made by Yu.A. Zadneprovsky and B.Kh. Matbabaev [9: p. 59 – 60].

It should be noted that the rituals of exposing and burying dismembered human bones appeared in Central Asia under the influence of the Andronovo steppe tribes. In particular, burials of dismembered bones are known in burial grounds of the Bronze Age [10: p. 8 – 18]. In addition, the tradition of partial (fractional) burials was noted already in the burial grounds of the Late Bronze Age [4: p. 126; 5: p. 27 – 36; 6: p. 17]. Such a tradition becomes widespread in Northern Bactria only at the final stages of the ancient agricultural culture of Sapalli. All researchers believe that these innovations in the burial rite of the local population appear under the influence of the carriers of the culture of the north of Central Asia. Innovations are a synthesis of the burial rite of the autochthonous agricultural and newcomer nomadic population [4: p. 527 – 528]. Based on the analysis of the funeral rite and accompanying equipment in the burial ground Bustan VI, N.A. Avanesova revealed the features of the material and spiritual culture of the Srubno-Andronovo tribes [6: p. 527 – 528]. At the same time, it is necessary to note the complete absence of objects of material culture of the tribes of molded painted ceramics in the complexes of Bustan VI and chronologically close burials of other burial grounds in Bactria. It should be noted that the funeral rite of the culture of painted ceramics in Northern

Bactria was not specially studied until the excavations carried out by the Uzbek-French expedition in 2009-2011.

It should be noted that in the cultural layers of the Yaz-I and Tilla-I periods, the remains of human skeletons on such a large scale and such excavations have not been examined [11; 15]. In view of the absence of written sources covering the history of the early period of the existence of molded painted ceramics in Central Asia and adjacent regions, we used data from chronologically later sources on Zoroastrianism.

The archaeological literature contains materials, especially on funeral rites, that contradict historical parallels and conclusions. In "Videvdat" three methods of burial are noted: the position of corpses on the ground, burial of corpses in the ground and burial in dakhma [12: p. 42 – 43]. It is interesting that the term Dakhma goes back to the Indo-European language environment - "to bury" or "to bury" [7: p. 109]. Perhaps in the Vedic period, the main type of funeral rite was burial in the ground. In the 8th fragment of Videvdat, there is a clear definition of the rite: "and then let the Mazdayasni people dig a hole here, in this earth, (deep) half feet - in hard, half a person - in soft; on this place let them bring ash or (dry manure, and on top they put bricks or stones, or dry clay or litter) [12: p. 44]. In the next 9th fragment, it is indicated that the body of a deceased person could have been kept there for several days or months. A certain logical contradiction arises between the content of these two fragments. Since it is difficult to excavate the remains of a deceased person from a pit half a human height, which is filled with stones.

Thus, summarizing the results of recent field work on the "fortress" of Dzharkutan, we can propose the following reconstruction of the burial rite of the population of Northern Bactria. In the last quarter of the 2nd millennium BC. (Kuchuk-I): initially, the corpse of the deceased was exhibited in areas where there were areas with pebble coverings. According to M. Boyes, the ceremony of exhibiting was borrowed by the Iranians from Central Asia [12: p. 55 – 126].

It is necessary to note such detail as the cobblestones and pebbles in the filling of the graves. Pebbles of various sizes were used. On the territory of Northern Bactria in the Pshaktepa burial complex (end of the 7th-6th centuries BC), the filling of both the underlying and overlying layers consists only of pebbles. The pebbles found at this site come from an area located several kilometers away from the site [3: p. 30 – 41]. Perhaps the river pebbles to a certain extent symbolized water, which played an important role in the Zoroastrian rite [16: p. 132 – 133]. In our opinion, fragments of ceramics found in huge quantities in pits – graves were perceived as the same insulating element as stone.

The cleansing of the bones of the skeleton of the deceased from organic matter was not always carried out until the complete decomposition of the soft tissues on the body of the deceased was completed. This is evidenced by the preserved joints of the bones of the arms and legs. The construction of the graves is not yet clear. Apparently, it was arbitrary, depending on the situation. The nature of filling the pit-graves, on the contrary, is decisive. This is a very large number of pebble stones, pottery fragments, and household waste. Apparently, the carriers of hand-painted painted ceramics were somehow traditionally associated with the Sapalli culture of the Bronze Age. This is especially well traced by the presence of ceramic fragments supplied as an insulating material from the ground. The patterns of corpse placement have not yet been fixed. In isolated cases, the ignition of the fire was carried out on a special, one-time bonfire built on the edge of the pit-grave. Kindling a fire was a fairly clear ritual - unburned coals were smeared on top with cow dung, followed by filling with clay.

Thus, the study of the above-mentioned pits-graves of the Kuchuk I time in Dzgharkutan, despite their small number, allows us to draw certain conclusions regarding the spiritual life of the tribes of the Early Iron Age of Northern Bactria, Sogd and the Tashkent oasis and the Fergana Valley. First of all, the study of the funeral rite makes it possible to establish the geography of the distribution of an ethnically homogeneous population with the same burial rites.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The isolation of the earth with stones in the ritual is often traced at the synchronous monuments of Sangirtepa, Koktepa, Yerkurgan and Nurtepa. Carrying out large areas of excavations in the ancient layers of the Koktepa settlement, we did not find such burials as in Dzgharkutan, this leads to the conclusion that their ancestors were buried at the site of the settlement of the Early Iron Age. Cases of the abandonment of corpses in elevated places, on stone sites, are found in the burial grounds of antiquity. Only stone mounds without burial chambers were excavated by us in the Sazagan burial grounds (in Sogd), Tupalangdarya (in Bactria) and the Tuda burial ground (in the Baysun district of the Surkhandarya region).

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CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF A LEXEME

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ABSTRACT

The language is socio-natural process that expresses the life, culture and tradition of people speaking in this language. The present article discusses the possibilities of connotative meaning of a lexeme in language. The purpose of the use of lexical connotation as the main means of influence is to draw the attention of the author or speaker to the listener, to focus on the next meaning, and in the pragmatic plan to show the possibilities of semantics, the specificity of the speech situation and background also corresponds to the level of knowledge.

KEYWORDS: *Connotative Meaning, Pragmatic Meaning, Emotive, Aesthetic Functions, Speaker, Listener.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, word-for-word information has been widely studied as a function of language units throughout the text. Given the prohibitions in this regard, if the denotative meaning of the word depends on the intellectual function of language (intellectual function of language), then the connotative meaning of what is now called pragmatic meaning is all: emotive, is associated with voluntary, appealing and aesthetic functions.

The use of a lexeme in one way or another leads to pragmatics. The constant occurrence of this situation in the speech situation also creates a number of difficulties in the process of lexical-semantic analysis. Such extra-linguistic factors in the field of pragmatics: that is, factors such as the situation of the text, background knowledge, presupposition play a key role in its formation. The purpose of the use of lexical connotation as the main means of influence is to draw the attention of the author or speaker to the listener, to focus on the next meaning, and in the pragmatic plan to show the possibilities of semantics, the specificity of the speech situation and background also corresponds to the level of knowledge.

Therefore, in the course of our research, we pay special attention to the pragmatic and semantic interdependence of the connotative sign, as well as how they occur in the language. In the course of this work, we base our ideas on various studies on pragmatic connotation.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the words of Apresyan (Apresyan Yu.D., 1975), the pragmatic component also implies an external or secondary meaning relative to the semantic component. For example, the English gargantuan - colossal, огромный - *a huge*, huge pragmatic component, of course, is associated with the name of the famous character created by Rable. In this case, the pragmatic component is usually derived from the semantic structure of the word. However, in French, the word is a personal name, which first means "hungry, insatiable", and later in English.

The Russian linguist V. Gak (Gak V., 1972) says that the development of human thinking contributes to the expansion of the meaning of a word, which can lead to some misunderstanding by expressing the next semantics of a single word. Therefore, the adjectives and verbs that express a living or inanimate horse do not always have a single meaning, but rather a connotative meaning. There is a shift in metaphorical or metonymic meaning. For example: un chien mort – dead dog, une table morte – old, used table or une pile morte – useless future. At this point, we cannot say "dead table or dead future". In our view, this situation also depends on the organic nature and state of the animate and inanimate object.

The use of words in context creates a semantic commonality; one structural word represents two semantics. Although the expression of two semantics of a word is formed within one semantics, depending on what language units it interacts with in the syntagmatic sequence. This phenomenon is called a classema by French linguists B. Pottier (Pottier B., 1974) and A. Greimas (Greimas A., 1996). The emergence of clusters is directly related to morphological, syntactic, and derivational phenomena. The role of semantic components in the live speech process is not only related to the categorical component of classics. This character of the sema is now relegated to the background, and sometimes does not play a significant role, and the term classic is referred to as syntax or syntagma, which loses its function.

For example: letat (voler) + être animé se déplaçant dans l'air – the movement of a living being in the air.

Polzti (ramper) + être animé se déplaçant au sol sur le ventre – the creeping motion of a living being on the ground.

« Le serpent s'est approché de son trou » and « L'oiseau s'est approché de son nid. « le serpent » (reptile) and « oiseau » (flying moving animal) The 11 syntagmas serve the semantic adaptation of the verbs in the syntagmatic sequence, that is, from the above examples we get the idea of «crawling into the nest of a snake » and «flying into the nest of a bird », although « s'approcher de » - «ignite » , « to go forward ».

In turn, the subject of connotation was also studied in depth by L. Bloomfield (Bloomfield L., 1933, 1970). In his research, he tries to study and clearly define all aspects of connotation, interpreting connotation as an « **additional meaning** » of the sign. For example, the number "13 - *treize*" not only denotes a certain number, but also means "some emotional meaning" in many peoples, and is associated with "superstition" - "heresy". Bloomfield is not in favor of the use of connotation in character analysis, arguing that in denotation the meaning is clearly expressed, but in connotation the meaning implies a second thing to the subject. Thus, connotation is a set of

subjective meanings related to a topic or speech, i.e., an extension of a sign. He also says that the types of connotations are infinite and difficult to pinpoint, and that their denotative meanings are indistinguishable.

So it is with us, because the human mind is not a rigid being, and a word that expresses one meaning today may have other meanings tomorrow. For example: “*Les carottes sont déjà cuites*” - in the kitchen, «*fried carrots*» is understood, but now the compound takes the form of a phrase and expresses «*The splendor of the work turned out, now it's too late*». In our opinion, any pragmatic connotation is formed within the original denotative meaning. In the example given, we are witnessing this.

Although connotation is the second set of “meanings”, a deeper approach is “ideology”, and the representatives of connotation are closely related to culture, knowledge and history. According to R. Bart (Bart R., 1985), words depend on conjecture, suspicion, taboo, the common sense of society. Regarding this idea, L. Elmslev (Hjelmslev L., 1968) states the following: “Socialization of emotion” means that words have different impressions in the minds of different peoples. For example, in Indians and Russians the word “elephant”, in Eskimos and English the word “dog”, in Africans and Russians the word “snow” may not appear in the same hypothesis (if they do not know enough about it). If you do not have the data, of course). Therefore, connotation is directly related to ideology, depending on the situation and society of the word.

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As important as the formation of a connotative meaning is a lexeme so is the function of suffixes or prepositions. For example, the word miniature in French is derived from the Italian word *miniature*, and its denotative meaning is reflected in the decoration of book borders and in thinking as a form of fine art (if we have a background in this). But if we say *en miniature*, in this case the *en* prepositions play an important role and are translated as “*small*”, “*tiny*”, “*portable*”. It refers to the historical etymology of the lexeme, which is derived from Latin and originally meant the *minimum*, *small sema* (*mini* + *ature*). (Dictionary of Ray A. Le Grand Robert, 2012).

The Uzbek language is no exception. For example, the use of the suffix *-li* in the compound “**young man with a head** – *clever and young man*” is a bit more serious, where the semantics of the suffix *-li* are more important than the lexemes “head” and “young man”. The lexeme “head”, which has a full lexical meaning as a result of the addition of the suffix *-li*, represents a completely different sema.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that pragmatic connotations: as L. Bloomfield (1970) called “additional meaning”, according to R. Bart (1985) as “part of ideology” proves that it is one of

the peculiar views. Therefore, each of these theorists, in turn, expressed their brilliant ideas about the concept of lexical connotation. As the connotation plays an important informational role in the speaker's sphere of influence, the sociocultural appearance of the speaker also depends on the type of communication received.

Depending on the connotative aspect of the meaning, the speaker responds to the listener in a positive or negative sense, in which case connotation is important and relies on concrete evidence in the process of speech. Thus, we believe that in order to determine the meaning of words in the speech process and to analyze the words expressed in the language, it is necessary to focus not only on the concept of denotation, but also on connotation. The connotative possibilities of a lexeme are infinite, and it seems a little difficult to include it in a certain group or rule, because as the human mind is constantly evolving, it is possible that the plan of expression of lexemes will change. For this reason, there is still a lot of research to be done in this area, which is a field that awaits many young researchers and linguists.

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ON SOME GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF DOUBLING IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the general grammatical properties of reduplication in linguistics. The concept of "reduplication" (from lat. "Reduplikatio - "doubling") today does not have a clear and general definition for all researchers. In different interpretations under this concept the unequal circle of the phenomena-from a set of intraverbal to a set of interverbal doublings is brought. The most common structural types of reduplication are represented in different languages in one form or another. In all languages (or in most languages), reduplication can be complete (complete doubling of the reduplicant in the reduplicator) and divergent (with a change in the sound composition of the reduplicant). Along with the universal structural-semantic manifestations of reduplication, different languages are characterized by a peculiar interpretation of general, invariant structural types of intraword doubling and general, invariant semantics. As our observations show, being few in each particular language, the most productive models of reduplication generally coincide in languages with the same morphological structure. At the same time, differently structured languages show clear differences in this respect. In isolating and agglutinative languages that use the agglutinative technique in word construction, reduplication occurs within the root morpheme. In Slavic languages with synthetic inflectional order, synonymous suffixes and prefix morphemes are predominantly duplicated. With significant similarities in structural models of reduplication, languages of the same morphological type also have differences in this respect, although very slight. Such discrepancies mainly concern the productivity, unproductiveness of some structural models within the same onomasiological classes.

KEYWORDS: morpheme, reduplication, model, synonym, component, tonality, frequency, derivation.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of "reduplication" (from the Latin. "Reduplikatio" – "doubling") has no clear and shared definition by all researchers today. In different interpretations, an unequal range of phenomena is brought under this concept - from a variety of intra-words to a variety of inter-word doublings.

In cases of awareness of reduplication as a reception of intra-word doubling, the character of the basic units participating in the models of reduplication is not clearly defined; it is not quite clear whether the reduplication is limited to cases of doubling of units that are identical in terms of the expression: "reduplication is a phono-morphological phenomenon consisting in doubling the initial syllable or whole root"), or manifestations of the same linguistic technique should be seen in duplications, operating with a plan of linguistic content characters with an optional plan identity of expression are considered as duplications associated with the full or partial repetition of the sound envelope of reduplicant, and doubling, not associated with repetition of the sound envelope reduplicant, - "doubling of synonymous lexical units, i.e. creation of semantic repetitions". Questions about the functional side of reduplication, its grammatical or some other status, about the place of reduplication in the system of methods of word production, in relation to this technique with affixation and word composition, also remain debatable.

Until now, the problems of reduplication (understood as a method of intra-word doubling) have been discussed more or less actively in the material of languages of the Asian Southeast region. As for Russian studies, we can safely say that the problem of reduplication here is a lacuna in both theoretical and empirical aspects. Intra word doubling in the Russian language has not yet been the subject of systematic study, their description was essentially to refer to specific types or doubling facts. This also explains the practical non-use in Russian studies of the term "reduplication" with respect to various instances of the repetition of the components forming the word.

At the same time, the universality of reduplication as a method of constructing words that is used by most or, possibly, all languages, seems to be a fact recognized. However, the study of language universals implies the identification of not only universal (isomorphic for different languages), but also typical (allomorphic for different language types) features of the phenomenon. Meanwhile, if the first side of the issue received some coverage in the literature, the second remains to date completely unexplored. In particular, it is not clear whether the method of intra-word doubling is used in the same or different ways in languages with different morphological structure; what features of the language system are associated with the specificity of intra-word duplications in different languages; whether allomorphic manifestations of reduplication (and what specifically) can be regarded as typologically significant traits. The existence of opposing judgments about the typological importance of reduplication is quite indicative.

The most common structural types of reduplication in one form or another are presented in different languages. In all languages (or in most languages), reduplication can be complete (complete doubling of the reduplicant in the reduplicator) and divergent (with a change in the sound composition of the reduplicant).

Semantic functions of reduplication are diverse: from the expression of grammatical meanings to the variation or change of lexical semantics. However, in the basic meanings given in double words, most languages show significant similarities. The semantic universal is, without doubt,

the use of doubling to convey the intensity of a feature, the iconic connection of this method "with the idea of measure and quantity." B.A. Uspensky proposed the following universal, concerning the semantics of reduplication models: in most languages, if there is a reduplication (full or partial) as a productive grammatical way, the word - or form, among the values expressed in this way, is the value of a change in quantity or degree. This general idea (invariant meaning) in different lexico-categorical classes is implemented in the appropriate modifications: "for subject values — as plurality, diversity, and similarity; for values of qualities — as a degree of quality; for processes — as duration and multiple"

Thus, the main area of distribution of reduplication in the languages of the world is "this is the area of various modifications of the values of the original unit while maintaining the "main" lexical meaning".

The semantic universal is also the use of reduplication as a graphic tool in the formation of various imitative and graphic words. This fact is noted in Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary. "Reduplication," says the relevant source, "is widely used in the formation of idiophones and onomatopoeic words." The nature of the aspect ratio (plan of expression and content plan) of a reduplicated linguistic sign appears to be among a number of universal features associated with the use of reduplication. For linguistic signs constructed on the basis of reduplication, the following relation is relevant: two units of the expression plan correspond to one unit of the content plan.

Along with the universal structural and semantic manifestations of reduplication, different languages are characterized by a peculiar interpretation of the general, invariant structural types of intra-word doubling and general, invariant semantics. As our observations show, being few in each specific language, the most productive models of reduplication in general coincide in languages with the same morphological structure. At the same time, differently structured languages reveal distinct differences in this respect. In the isolating and agglutinative languages that use the agglutinative technique when constructing words, reduplication occurs within the root morpheme. In Slavic languages with synthetic inflectional order, synonymous suffixes and prefixal morphemes are predominantly duplicated.

It should be noted that the repetition of derivational affixes, characteristic for the structure of the Russian word, traditionally do not fall into the circle of reduplication models. However, there is nothing unusual about derivatives repeats. So, I.A. Melchuk notes that if the nature of the corresponding value permits repetition, then derivatives are "less limited in terms of opportunities to repeat, than real grammemes ... among derivatives even come across those for which repetition is simply desirable." The non-inclusion of repetitions of derivational affixes in the range of the phenomena of reduplication is due, in our opinion, to at least two important reasons. First, as we have already noted, in Russian studies (and, more broadly, in Slavic studies), there is still no systematic description of the diverse cases of affixal repetitions (duplicating affixation). Secondly, a more active study of the doubling technique on the material of languages of a different typology, in which this technique acts primarily as an operation that changes the root of the word, caused a justifiable desire to distinguish between the method of doubling and affixing. At the same time, the possibility of affixing doubling is not in principle denied. It only qualifies as a rare (rare for languages with agglutinative technique) case of doubling.

Having significant commonality in structural models of reduplication, languages of the same morphological type also have differences in this respect, although they are very minor. Such discrepancies mainly concern the productivity / unproductiveness of certain structural models within the same onomasiological classes. Thus, with the general development of joint action - prefix and diminutive - suffixal reduplication in all modern Slavic languages, specific structural models of these types of affix doubling can be different. Structural differences in the models of Slavic reduplication do not fluctuate, however, their common primacy of affixal reduplication over other types of intra-word doubling. Slavic languages lack live, productive models of syllabic and root doubling, which are so characteristic of isolating and agglutinative languages. Words with a similar doubling are relics of the ancient type of reduplication. Such words in all Slavic languages are few and belong to the oldest lexical layer.

In insulating and classical agglutinative languages, the basic unit of reduplication is the root - the basis, duplication of affixes is less common, in languages of the inflectional type, on the contrary, affixing duplication prevails, lexeme repeats form the periphery of intra-word duplications. In this case, of course, we are talking about the basic basic units of reduplication for a particular type of language, since in each typological class of languages, to a varying degree, different initial units are involved in the models of reduplication. In isolating and agglutinative languages, reduplication dominates, based on the repetition of the sound shell of a linguistic mark: full, partial, or divergent repetition of the root basis. Inflectional languages prefer doubling of synonymous units, first of all, stringing of synonymous affixes. Therefore, as applied to inflectional languages, the concepts of “complete”, “incomplete” “divergent” reduplication can reflect not only the types of duplication of elements of the form of a linguistic sign, but also the types of repetition of elements of its content. Thus, isolating and agglutinative languages are characterized by significant similarity in structural types of reduplication. The languages of the synthetic inflectional system are markedly different by the peculiar structural manifestations of the method of intra-word duplications. The elements of convergence of isolating and agglutinative languages, on the one hand, and inflectional languages, on the other hand, indicate, apparently, new trends for a particular language type, which can only be understood and explained through the prism of a diachronic study of the dynamics of structural models of replication.

The typical semantics of reduplication, due to the great diversity in each language of the semantic modifications transmitted by this method, is not as distinct as typical structural models. Typological differences in the semantics of doublings are associated primarily with the degree of regularity of certain types of values. The main differential typological feature of reduplication semantics is, apparently, the ratio of subject and attribute values. With a general predominance of the characteristic semantics already mentioned by us, word-for-word duplication is widely used in isolating and agglutinative languages and for conveying object values, values of multiplicity, collectiveness, distribution, diversity, similarity, and others. Doublings with a subject value are characteristic for those languages where the subject is presented not as something separate from other objects, but as the focus of a certain combination of properties. The close connection of objectivity and quality finds a vivid expression in cases when the doubling of the words of the subject parts of speech conveys the values characteristic of parts of speech with indicative semantics

The presentation of objectivity through the prism of the characteristic properties of objects and phenomena probably determines the wide distribution in the isolating and agglutinative languages of the so-called figurative, or figurative, slovonomatopei.

In modern Russian (and, apparently, in other Slavic languages), reduplication is concentrated in the sphere of feature (non-procedural and procedural) semantics, represented as a whole by relatively closed semantic classes in comparison with the broader and more diverse subject semantics

Structural, semantic and functional differences observed in the implementation of the method of intra-word doubling in different languages are due both to the peculiarities of their word-formation systems and to the more general typological properties of languages. In these languages of those or other methods of word production. Thus, in isolating languages with limited affixation and the leading role of composition of words by the main editor, it is natural in steps root, since the values transmitted in different languages by typology affixes, in isolating languages expressed reduplication root. Inflectional languages with highly developed affixation and affixal synonymy use, as we showed above, affixal doubling.

However, it is impossible not to see that the structural specificity of replication is not determined entirely by the productivity of affixation or composition in word-formation systems of the respective languages. In classical agglutinative languages, where affixation is the leading method of word production, the root morpheme is predominantly duplicated. The absence of a direct dependence of the structural types of reduplication on the typology of the methods of word production suggests that the structural and semantic originality of the reduplication is largely determined by other, more general typological properties of languages, in relation to which methods of word formation act as private manifestations. Such common typological properties are, apparently, as established by V.M. Solntsev, features of the implementation of three types of interdependent relations: hierarchical (device units), syntagmatic (relations among themselves in the speech units of one level) and paradigmatic (ways of grouping units into different classes). It is the organization of these types of relationships in different languages, notes N.V. Solntseva, and creates conditions for the development of fusion and agglutinative techniques of combining morphemes. The same relations, in our opinion, are essential for the prevalence of certain models of reduplication. In other words, such typologically significant features as syntactic independence / lack of independence of the roots - the foundations, ways of expressing syntactic relations and categorical characterization of words, features of the combination of morphemes in the composition of the word form, have a significant impact on the development of certain models of internal duplication. The syntactic independence of roots, the foundations, common for isolating and agglutinative languages, i.e. their ability to function independently in the sentence, without affixes, stimulates the development of root replication in languages of this type. The syntactic subordination of the root morpheme in languages of the inflectional system, the need in most cases of affixing the root to form a word is a factor limiting root reduplication.

The autonomy / non-independence of the root morpheme and the associated ways of transmitting syntactic relations in different languages cause not only structural, but also functional - semantic differences in the use of reduplication. In isolating and agglutinative languages, in which the leading criterion for distinguishing categorical semantics is not morphology, but syntax, the actualization of certain categorical meanings is provided syntagmatically, using word order, official words, intonation, and syntactic compatibility. Under these conditions, in terms of the unorphized opposition of parts of speech, the duplication of the roots - the fundamentals

becomes one of the ways of morphological characterization of a word, a way of expressing syntactic relations, and often acquires not only a modification, but a lexical and transpositional orientation. For example, in Chinese, double and non-dual forms are used depending on the function of a word in a sentence, depending on whether it is necessary to express objective or indicative meanings: the non-dual form is usually used to convey the objective meaning, and in most cases to characterize an action or state word formed by reduplication of the initial syllable. Agglutinative languages, despite the development of affixation and the possibility of transferring syntactic relations by means of the word forms themselves, from the point of view of the method of syntactic connection are similar to isolating 6. This is explained, perhaps, by their former pre-agglutinative system, within which grammatical meanings and grammatical affixes arose from the significant foundations. Therefore, in agglutinative languages, reduplication is used as a means of explicative syntactic relations. Inflectional languages are characterized by a high degree of morphology of word forms, each lexico-grammatical rank is delimited in these languages quite clearly. All this, along with a significant development of affixation, including synonymic, clear opposition in most cases to derivational and relational affixes, stimulates the use of reduplication (both affixal and lexemic) as a means of not “basic”, so-called lexical, and non-transpositional (or syntactic), namely as an additional, modification, derivation.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The structure and content of the model of the process of formation and development of environmental competence of future teachers will be considered. As a result of the research, the following main directions of the formation and development of environmental competence have been identified: retraining and professional development, methodological and information support, creation and support of a digital-developmental environment. The principles and organizational and pedagogical conditions of the formation of environmental competence have been determined.

KEYWORDS: *Model, Competence, Structural Components of Innovative Competence, Principles of the Formation of Environmental Competence of Future Teachers and Organizational and Pedagogical Conditions.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to make responsible decisions in modern complex environmental conditions, it is important that a person has in-depth knowledge not only in different areas of the environment, but also has the ability to act in a particular or crisis environmental situation. Being environmentally friendly is to act skillfully in a particular environmental situation based on the knowledge and experience gained previously. Environmental compensation is a set of environmental preservation of interrelated personal qualities (knowledge, skills, qualifications, methods of activity) necessary for future teachers. Environmental compensation is the ability, readiness and experience of a person to preserve the environment, solve environmental problems. Environmental compensation is the ability to use theoretical knowledge, practical skills and skills acquired in the field of Environmental Science in practice, using them in solving practical and theoretical issues encountered in everyday life. Environmental competency Latin: means competens–Worthy, has the ability. Competency in addition to pure professional knowledge,

skills and qualifications, it also includes the characteristics of initiative, collaboration, ability to work in a group, communicative ability, real evaluation, logical thinking, sorting and access to information. Education aimed at the formation of environmental compensation is an education aimed at the formation of compensations for the practical application of the knowledge, skills and skills acquired in teachers in their personal, professional and social activities. [1]

The term "environmental education" was interpreted as "environmental education", which became the basis for determining education in order to solve environmental problems associated with the study of Natural Sciences-Environmental Science. Environmental compensation is the application of knowledge about the environment and human activities, environmental risks to health and the ability to act ecologically correctly in certain living conditions. Today, the most promising strategy on socio-economic development – 179 heads of state and government, including the conference on Sustainable Development adopted by Uzbekistan, underlines the need to change people's consciousness and lifestyle in the direction of measuring needs within the framework of the opportunities of natural ecosystems. Environmental compitness is the ability, readiness and experience of a person to maintain a living environment, solve environmental problems. The ability to solve environmental problems, the experience of participating in practical work on the protection and improvement of the environment, environmentally significant personal qualities mean saving, responsibility for the results of environmentally oriented activities. Environmental functions of the environmental component: - ecological; - prophetic; -social; -cultural; - professional. The initial stage of the formation of the individual's environmental compitence is environmental literacy, which is characterized by four component: 1) understanding of nature as the place of the residence of mankind, its "home; 2) knowledge of Natural Science about the interaction of nature and society; 3) organizational and other abilities of environmental activities; 4) ability and skills to manage instruments that determine the state of the natural environment. In accordance with the profile of educational institutions that carry out professional training, retraining and professional development of specialists, training of educational disciplines on Environmental Protection, Environmental Safety and rational use of nature should be ensured. At the level of higher education institutions, this task can be solved through a wide range of pedagogical means, due to the lack of a systematic feature (ecology of model programs, extracurricular activities, extracurricular activities), as well as educational activities of museums, libraries, especially protected natural areas, zoos, botanical gardens, etc. [5]

The following organizational forms are used in the process of forming students ' environmental comps:

- * Public (conferences, Olympiads, visions, thematic weeks);
- * Group (presentations, practical classes, games, extractions);
- * Individual (advice, conversations).

The formation of environmental compartments of students is carried out in several stages::

- Step 1 - "Learn to know". This is the stage of the formation of environmental knowledge and skills. It is carried out by studying biology, ecology, geography, chemistry courses in a higher educational institution. The formation of environmental compensation is carried out through various types of activities of students: IQT group on preparation for Olympiads with senior students, individual classes.

- 2 stage - "learning to learn". This is the stage of creating their own creative products, the implementation of environmental projects. This is done through individual work with students. For example, at this stage, projects "sewage treatment model" and "soil as a place of residence" were implemented.
- 3 stage - "learning to live". It is important to actively participate in environmental promotions, such as, for example, "green hands", "Ekohamyon", "paper". It educates people who are not indifferent to the life problems of their region, forming an active life position.
- 4 stage - "learn to be". Regular victories at the Olympiads of the city and regional level are the result of joint activities with students. At this stage, the formation of environmental compensation is completed, the student chooses the way of life, and then in the process of environmental activity is carried out on his own.

From time to time in the higher educational institution there will be a seminar called "modern methods of assessing the quality of the environment". During the Seminar, participants will conduct small project research and create model solutions to environmental problems. Students are invited to carry out projects on ecology. For example, "determination of air pollution in the regions in the composition of sulfates in the bark of trees", "study of noise pollution in the central part of the City", "impact of the city environment on Birch". Regular work is carried out with students on preparation for the theoretical stage of the Olympiad in Ecology. In the process of obtaining ecological compensation, environmental thinking in students is gradually formed as the basis of ecological culture and ecological maturity, which in turn is an important component of the formation of a spiritual and moral personality. An intelligent, literate, environmentally kampitentized and highly moral person will be able to understand and evaluate the globality of the ecological crisis and take responsibility for the behavior of others in nature and for the actions of others. [4]

Proceeding from the above, we propose to highlight the following important areas of the environmental campaign in the field of general education: ecology of educational activity, ecology of communication, environmental-oriented educational-social practice and the ecological aspect of professional orientation.

At different stages of education, these meaningful lines are made in different proportions depending on the student's leading activities. For example, educational activities in the field of Ecology in a higher institution and the lifestyle associated with it and the behavior of students are the foundations of environmental competence and continue to develop throughout Education. Ecology of educational activity, it studies the relationship between the educational activity of a person and the surrounding educational and social environment. Content of this field of knowledge:

- To evaluate the impact of environmental conditions on reading success;
- Design and organize an environment to improve research results, Health and safety;
- Ensure environmental safety when working with information flows;
- Use of general educational skills to disseminate ideas;
- Organization of social partnership in solving local environmental problems, economic consumption and healthy lifestyle.

Environmental competence in the field of ecology of educational activity implies the ability of the student to design and organize, taking into account the temporary conditions for carrying out educational activities; the relationship between the subjects of education; the state standard and the requirements of the educational program; the individual resources of the student; educational burdens and their impact on health and environmental. Thus, environmental competence is ensured by the implementation of interrelated, general cultural functions of education, upbringing and development and includes the formation:

- Knowledge of the natural-scientific and socio-cultural laws (Life) of human activity in the environment; activities related to environmental hazards for the environment, human health, life safety; environmental Safe Life rules;
- Ability to design their activities in terms of environmental safety (setting a goal, predicting the consequences, planning, organizing, interacting, assessing the risks to environmental safety);
- Responsible attitude to the consequences of his activities for environmental safety, human health and safety of the environment.

The main concepts necessary for the formation of environmental compensation are: Ideas, project, management, indicators, resources, commitment (Environmental, Legal, Moral), environmental risk, environmental damage, environmental monitoring, caution (moral principle), prevention of damage to the environment, health and life safety. The culture of the environment is not a separate type of culture that regulates a person's relationship with nature, but rather a combination of all components of modern human culture. Environmental compartments include all the basic compartments formed in general education – as the ability to apply the student's values, environmental thinking style and behavior in socially problematic environmental situations that arise in different forms and directions of human activity. [2]

The continuity of the choice of the content of the subject" ecology and sustainable development "printsipi emphasizes the continuous nature of the acquisition of environmental knowledge by students in the educational process.

The content of environmental education is reflected in its following aspects:

- Development of scientific and educational relations to the social environment);
- Value (to determine the value in nature in society and human life);
- Normative (mastering the system of moral and legal norms and rules);
- Activity (knowledge, practical and creative skills, formation of types and methods of activity of environmental character). Activity-to identify and find solutions to environmental problems, environmental research, creation and implementation of environmental projects (development of a plan, creation of a project, model, forecast, application of ICT). [3]

Ecologist scientist N. N.Y. Moiseyev said that "the leader of the century is not the country with the highest standard of living and the most perfect Electronics today, but people who find relationships with knowledge, culture and the environment that meet modern needs." Environmental compensation helps future teachers to form an ecological culture, to develop their interest in nature, to make sure of the need for Environmental Protection, to deliver their knowledge about world environmental problems to students in an understandable and meaningful way.

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HARYANA: ANCIENT TO MEDIEVAL TIMES

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ABSTRACT

Haryana was formed as a state on November, 1st 1966 with the name of remote antiquity and it has a strategic importance because of surrounding the capital for the country from three sides. so it had occupied a significant place in the history of India. It has distinct culture, life style and linguistic pattern. The area was the hub of the valley of Saraswati, Drisdavti, Ghaggar and Chitang. It is difficult to say about the time of human habitation in this region. But during the Stone Age and Harappa culture archaeological sources has been found of habitation in the area. In this region Vedas and other literature including Bhagavad-Gita greatest philosophical literature of the world were composed. Foreigners and Indians made few attacks to conquer this region but in vein. After the Mauryan Empire the Yaudheys' a republic tribe of Rohtak formed the independent kingdom. They were conquered by the Indo-Greek rulers and their rule came to an end at the advent of Sakas. Then Yaudheys were subjugated Samundra Gupta. Vardhan Empire ruled over this region and mad Sthanvishvara now knowns as Thanesar e. Due to the geographical and strategically location this region had to bear the brunt attacks of Muslim invaders. A new chapter began after the battle of Tarain but immediately after the battle, this region was not brought under his direct control immediately. Turkish contingents were humbled by the local chief of different regions of Haryana i.e. Hansi, Hisar, Mewat and Rewari and different dynasties ruled over the region but none of these lasted for three generations. Babur and Humayun laid the foundation of Mughal rule in India. Akbar consolidated the Mughal Empire and upto the period of Shahjahan this region remained peaceful. Due to the Emperor Aurangzeb's exploitation and religious harassment peace and stability in this region had been eroded in the last years of his reign. And everywhere centrifugal tendency were raising their heads in this region. His vast empire presented the pathetic picture of a body without soul and a body in the grip of the process of disintegration and decay. So this region had occupied a significant place in the history of India up-to the medieval period.

KEYWORDS:*Bahudhanka, Strategic, Tributary, Antiquity, Humbled, Abundant, Vegetation, Calcareous, Discriminated.*

INTRODUCTION

Haryana was formed as a state on the political map of India on November, 1st 1966 as the seventeenth state with the name of remote antiquity and it was recognized as Hindi speaking. The name Haryana has local or folk origin and signified area. Haryana has a strategic importance surrounding the capital of India for three sides and occupied a significant place in the history of India from early times. All the decisive battles which decided the fate of India were fought in this region i.e. battle of Terrain, battles of Panipat etc. Haryana is the land of abundant greenery and vegetation. Its Sanskrit counterpart is bahudhanka, which means a land of plenty of yielding. It has distinct culture, life style and linguistic pattern. The area was the hub of the valley of Saraswati, Drisdavti, Ghaggar and Chitang. Haryana has a broad level of plain i.e. Gangetic Valley, flood plains of Yamuna called Khadar and some of the area which contains sand, a hard calcareous, known as Kankar. Haryana is bounded by Yamuna River in the East, Sutlej in the West, Outer ranges of Shiwalik Hills in the North and Aravali in the South.

It is difficult to say when this region came to have human habitation. But during the Stone Age and Harappa culture historians found archaeological sources of habitation in the area. Haryana was the region where Vedas and other literature including Bhagavad-Gita greatest philosophical literature of the world were composed. It is difficult to relate the exact History but it had been changed after the advent of Mauryan Empire. After the fall of Mauryan dynasty the Yaudheys a republic tribe of Rohtak formed the independent kingdom. A large number of coins have been found from Naurangabad, Bhiwani, Tosham, Sirsa, Rohtak, and Sonipat. Yaudheys ruled this region by the time they were conquered by the Indo-Greek rulers towards the end of the second century B.C and their rule came to an end at the advent of Sakas who ruled this region towards the last quarter of the first century B.C. or beginning of the first century A.D.

Yaudheys were subjugated Samundra Gupta. And Gupta Empire continued to hold this region until the death of Skand Gupta. Then in 6th century A.D. Vardhan Empire ruled over this region and made his capital at the splendid city of Sthanvishvara now knowns as Thanesar or Kurukshetra. After Vardhan dynesty many dynasties ruled over the region i.e. Pals, Pratiharas, Tomars etc. upto the advent of Turks. Anangpal Tomar had founded the city of Delhi. Due to the geographical and strategical location this region had to bear the brunt attacks of Muslim invaders. Before Shahabuddin Ghorī this region had to suffer a great loss in the hands of Mahmud of Ghazni. Mahmmud Gazani attacked on Thaneshwar in 1012. Thaneshwar was as important and holy pilgrimage for the Hindus as Makka for the Muslims. Foreigners and Indians made few attacks to conquer this region but in vein. In 1037 Massud attacked on the fort of Hansi. On January 10, 1038 he captured this fort and himself went back to Ghazni. After he was murdered by his nobles in 1041 vast area of Haryana including Hansi came under the control of his younger son Madud. But after defeating Madud's successors Kumarpal had established Hindu Empire. Ibrahim son of Maadud attacked on this region many times and ultimately got success to make the Haryana region under his control. There was caosh and confusion in the region and Kalash the son of king Aanant (the king of Kashmir) captured Thaneshwar and put it under his control. This region was in the grip of utter confusion during thewhole of the eleventh century. After occupying the territory of Tomars the Chauhan rulers humbled them. But their rule could not long-last and very soon came to an end. In 1192 in the battle of Terrain Prithviraj

Chauhan was defeated by Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori and a new chapter began in Indian history and as well as in the history of Haryana. The whole of the territory passed on to the invader, however, immediately after the battle of Terrain Haryana region was not brought under his direct control. A son of Govind Raj was made a tributary vassal of Shahabuddin Ghori. Muslim invaders were determined to capture the Gangatic valley. Tomars were helped by the other Rajput princes but no avail.

After the death of Shahabuddin Ghori in 1206 one of his generals Qutab-ud-din Aibak chose Lahore as his capital. But after that Iltutmish made Delhi city as his capital. Haryana also affected the future of India being very close to the capital of India. However, both of them and their commanders had to pass through a lot of struggle to bring Haryana region under their effective control. Turkish contingents were humbled by the local chief of different regions of Haryana i.e. Hansi, Hisar, Mewat and Rewari. Sultans of Delhi ruled over Delhi up to three centuries. They ruled in the sequence of dynasties: the Mamluque, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodhi but none of these dynasty lasted for three generations. It was a military state so they affected the religion and economy of this region. They had religious perception against Hindus and their religion was distinguished element of the state administrative policy. Even Hindus were not appointed to the responsible posts. Indian Muslims were also discriminated and excluded all high posts but they had got preferences over the Hindus. Allauddin Khilji, Ghyasudin Tughlaq and Muhammad- bin-Tughlaq not only levied but also enhanced the taxes so that the people could never dare to revolt.

Instead of magnificent court and humiliating restrictions of the Sultans of Delhi the people of this region did not reconcile and whenever they got the opportunity they tried to overthrow them i.e. Razia Sultana daughter of Iltutmish. During Balban and the Khiljis' periods people around the capital region were restive. During Muhammad- bin-Tughlaq period people also revolted. During the invasions of Timur the terror and devastation was spread by him all around and affected Haryana region badly. He remained in Haryana for near about one month and had to fight with the people of this region constantly almost twice a day. During this period of Timur's stay and resistance of the inhabitants the Sultan of Delhi advised the people to flee and save their lives. So Timur did not get any resistance of the Sultan of Delhi. The Jats and Meos remained unsubdued and occupied some of the territory near Delhi. At this time Bhakti and Sufi saints preached their teachings freely to the people in this region.

At the time of Babur's invasions chaos and confusion was spread all over this region like the areas of the country. Babur and Humayun laid the foundation of Mughal rule in India. In the battle of Panipat Ibrahim Lodhi the last king of Delhi Sultanate was defeated by Babur in 1526. But the people of Haryana region refused the supremacy of Mughals. In 1529 Rajputs of Nardak region or the areas of Karnal and Kurukshetra under the leadership of Mohan Singh Mandhar took arms against the Mughals. They defeated the local troops of Mughals. After hearing this news Babur dispatched a huge army. Mandhar Rajputs were defeated and their houses were also burnt.

Babur died in December 1530 and his son Humayun descended the throne. In 1540 Sher Shah Suri defeated and routed him out of India. After defeating Sikandar-Sur in the battles of Sarhind and Machhiwara in 1555 he came back to India but died in 1556. Akbar received the news of the death of his father. Then after his accession at Kalanaur and on receiving the news about the capture of Delhi by Hemu he marched towards Delhi with his officers and army. Halting at

Thanesar for few days, Bairam Khan arranged his army ten miles north of Karnal and then they all marched towards Panipat. In the battle of Panipat Hemu's army was defeated.

It was in the year 1561 Akbar took himself in the reign and consolidated the Mughal Empire. During his reign this region remained peaceful. In 1580 he divided his empire into twelve subas and near about the entire region of present day Haryana was included in the Delhi suba. In *Ain-i-Akbari* we found first time the record of administrative division of Karnal region and Panipat was a pargana, included in Karnal. Akbar was succeeded by his son Jahangir. The administrative set-up in Jind, Rohtak, and Sirsa, Bhiwani etc. remained intact during his reign and peace and antiquity was all around in this region. In 1606 Khusro revolted and he marched from Delhi. On his way plundering and pillaging he reached Panipat. Then from Panipat he marched to Lahore. Jahangir mobilized and followed him. He was very much confident upon the success which the city of Panipat had always brought to his family. Then his son Shahjahan succeeded the throne and the whole region of Haryana remained peaceful up-to the last year of his regime.

In 1657 Aurangzeb won the war of succession fought with his brothers. He succeeded the throne of India. Due to Emperor Aurangzeb's exploitation and religious harassment the Satnamis of Narnaul revolted and they led to challenge the Mughal authority. In 1672 a quarrel between a cultivator and a Mughal soldier of the local revenue collector led to the rebellion. The Satnamis fought with courage and determination but could not succeed against Mughal army well equipped with artillery. Mewat region of Haryana started giving the troubles to the Mughal authority during his reign. The region of Hisar-Firoza remained peaceful up-to the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb. Gurgaon was found first time in the historical writings in 1685. In this period Pirzada family of the Saiyyads of Ambala gained prominence under the leadership of Shah Abdul Mali. Maham was betrothed to Shahbaz Khan by Akbar but it had been plundered by the Rajputs under Durga Das. But Akbar's administrative set-up of Jind and Sirsa regions remained intact. There was peace and tranquility all around in Haryana. At the time of his death his empire was convulsing with upheavals of far reaching nature. Peace and stability had been eroded in the last years of his reign and everywhere centrifugal tendency were raising their heads in the region. His vast empire presented the pathetic picture of a body without soul and a body in the grip of the process of disintegration and decay. This decline was a political decline with economic crises and cultural failure.

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HONG KONG AS CHINA'S MAIN PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Hong Kong is a small city-state in south-eastern China and today is an important province of China in socio-economic as well as cultural and many other fields. However, Hong Kong-China relations, which have been a source of concern for the world community in recent years, have become increasingly tense, with tensions, protests and demonstrations appearing dangerous for both sides. In particular, this article discusses the main causes of the conflict with Hong Kong, its historical roots, the tension in the legislation and its consequences, the pre-pandemic protests of the Hong Kong people. It also discusses the threats and opportunities between Hong Kong and the central government, the nature of the conflicts, warnings from major powers and their consequences, and the central government's positive approach to the Hong Kong economy. Finally, there are a number of reasons and debates as to whether Hong Kong's economic prospects and its role as one of the world's financial centers are still preserved.

KEYWORDS: "One Country, Two Systems", "British-Chinese Declaration", "Tiananmen Square", "National Unification Policy", "Opium Wars", "National Security" Law, "Umbrella Movement", "Patriotism" Programs, "The Great Bay Project", "False Democracy".

INTRODUCTION

Introduction. Hong Kong is a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China, governed by "one country, two systems" and the national unification policy of Chinese President Deng Xiaoping in the 1980s. The concept was designed to help Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao maintain their political and economic systems and unite with sovereign China. After more than a century and a half of colonial rule, the British government recaptured Hong Kong in 1997. In 1999, Portugal recaptured Macau and Taiwan remains semi-independent. Hong Kong was first occupied by the British Empire in 1842 after the First Opium War during the Sin Dynasty. Today, the whole world is witnessing various protests in Hong Kong, conflicts and frustrations over secession from China. Hong Kong is recognized as one of the international financial centers

and a major trade and tourism potential. However, the region's own crisis and resistance to Beijing's intervention are at the heart of the civil unrest. Today, pro-democracy activists in Hong Kong say the region is different from other Chinese cities and are fighting to separate it. There are various disparities between the researchers. Some of them think that China is still tense towards Hong Kong, while others think that China's policy on Hong Kong has changed for the better in recent years, economic partnerships, mutual understanding. They say that it will soften a little. But another issue is that it is still unknown whether Hong Kong is actually a country or, conversely, part of China.

The main part. Relations between Hong Kong and China have been relatively strained since the early 2000s. This can be attributed to a variety of factors: different interpretations of the principle of "one country, two systems", and the changing economic environment. That is why there are protests by Hong Kong against China's rapprochement and interference in its internal affairs. Hong Kong was occupied by Japan in 1941-1945. In 1972, the Chinese government demanded that Hong Kong be removed from the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories. The goal was to deprive Hong Kong of its right to independence. The Sino-British Joint Declaration of December 1984 set out the conditions for the transfer of Hong Kong sovereignty from the United Kingdom to the PRC, culminating in a special handover ceremony on July 1, 1997. A number of conditions have been agreed between the two governments for the transition to China, namely, the further development of Hong Kong's political system in order to maintain various economic, political and legal systems and establish a democratic government after Hong Kong's transition to China. a number of guarantees are included. These guarantees are enshrined in the Sino-British Joint Declaration and enshrined in the Hong Kong Constitution. Initially, many Hong Kongers supported returning to China. However, in the 2000s and early 2010s, tensions arose between the people of Hong Kong and the central government. Controversial issues, such as the personal visit schedule and the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong high-speed rail link, were assessed as protests. From the outside, it is as if China is not complying with the terms of the 1997 Sino-British Declaration, which simply means that Britain can easily annex Hong Kong and then govern the region on its own terms. . In addition, the people of Hong Kong were happy and supportive of the agreement. The failure of some to fully comply with Article 23 of the Hong Kong government's Basic Law in 2011 as enshrined in law, Beijing's injustice to Hong Kong, and its name-calling policies have drastically changed attitudes. The situation was assessed by the PRC's strategy of lifting the border with Hong Kong and other Chinese cities, and some Chinese government officials used the rhetoric of "attacking Hong Kong's political and legal systems" in an increasingly tense situation. Officially, the Central People's Government issued a statement in 2014 announcing the subordination of the Hong Kong judiciary to the government and the end of its independence. The central government guaranteed the development of the Hong Kong electoral system in the Constitution and the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the path to universal suffrage, but rejected the development strategy developed by pro-democracy groups in the Legislative Council. This has dashed any hopes of progress ahead of the 2008-2018 elections. In 2014, Beijing proposed a general suffrage system that would give Hong Kongers the right to vote for the city's chief executive, but only with Beijing's approval, forming a shortlist of candidates. In fact, everything could not go smoothly, that is, the fate of Hong Kong after its annexation to China. But no one expected such a conflict to arise so quickly. I think the central government is more critical here. Because the question arises: weren't these cases predicted? Weren't any programs developed before? Either the protests took place so quickly that the central government had no choice but to act, or the central government simply ignored the situation. I

think that responding to pressure, that is, escalating tensions as much as possible, is a unique way of Chinese policy. It is well known from the past that many popular uprisings and demonstrations have been brutally suppressed, and vice versa. However, the freedoms of any people, nation, or humanity cannot be restricted, and people will always live and fight for these freedoms. The central government's concessionary policy, I think, shows that this is the right policy. The demonstrators staged mass rallies called the "Umbrella Movement" in demand for a just democracy. This has prompted Beijing to crack down on protests in recent years. These included the prosecution of protest leaders, the removal of several new legislators, and increased censorship of the media. The protests in Hong Kong did not stop there. On the contrary, the Hong Kong government has intensified the protests. The escalation of the process was primarily due to China's restrictions on Hong Kong freedoms and the gradual end of the Sino-British joint declaration. In the summer of 2019, Hong Kong held its largest protests. For months, people have been protesting against a legislative proposal approved by the Beijing government. Most protesters believe Beijing has violated Hong Kong freedoms. "Either we stop it now, or it will just go to hell," the protesters said. Police brutality, excessive use of tear gas and rubber bullets exacerbated the conflict. Chinese chief executive Lam withdrew the bill in September, but the world-famous protests continued until the beginning of 2020, when the Covid-19 peaked... Beijing took its toughest action on June 30, 2020, bypassing Hong Kong legislation and enforcing a new national security law on the city. According to him, the law criminalizes any protest and imposes a wide range of penalties for crimes such as terrorism, sabotage, secession and collusion with foreign states. It will also allow Beijing to set up security forces in Hong Kong and influence the selection of judges to hear national security cases. Proponents of democracy and current legislation have rejected the move, fearing it could be the "end of Hong Kong." The central government has used its laws to eliminate all forms of political opposition. They disqualified pro-democracy candidates in the 2020 legislative election, which eventually led to the dismissal of elected candidates who opposed China's control over Hong Kong. Police have also arrested dozens of prominent Hong Kong democracy activists and former lawmakers, and the government has begun cracking down on them. These actions led many Hong Kong residents who were fighting for democracy and trying to leave the city to stop their activities. In addition, the government's efforts to change the public education system through the introduction of so-called "patriotic" programs are worrying many Hong Kong residents.

Such political events should never have left foreign states indifferent. Because in recent years, China has intensified its foreign economic expansion. In terms of economic performance, China has overtaken the United States as the world's largest economy for the past 10 years. Given this opportunity, the Chinese government has seized a number of markets around the world, which in itself has revived countries with large economic performance and increased pressure on China. In particular, the cold landscape over the years with Hong Kong, which is part of it, has not escaped the attention of other foreign countries. Because their companies have been operating in Hong Kong for a long time, and this was against their interests. At the same time, undermining democracy and putting pressure on it would in itself create resistance. In particular, several major powers have condemned the Beijing government's actions and responded. The administration of former U.S. President Donald Trump has imposed sanctions on Chinese officials, saying they have damaged Hong Kong's autonomy, including Prime Minister Lam. Restricting the export of defense equipment to Hong Kong; began to abolish its special commercial status. Canada, Australia and New Zealand have joined forces with the United States. They were forced to suspend extradition agreements with Hong Kong because of national security law. U.S. President

Joe Biden's administration has said it will continue to pressure the Chinese government for Hong Kong freedoms. Joe Biden also expressed his dissatisfaction and concern with Beijing's repressive policies in his first telephone conversation with Chinese President Xi Jinping. The UK, which has also suspended an extradition treaty with the region, said it would allow Hong Kong's 3 million people to settle in the country and apply for citizenship. The Canadian government has announced that it will take steps to make it easier for Hong Kong youth to study and work in the country. Concerned about China's National Security Act, the European Union has restricted the export of equipment that China could use for repression and promised to ease visa and asylum policies for Hong Kong residents. However, the opposition faces some challenges, with 53 countries participating in China's Belt and Road infrastructure project, and the UN Human Rights Council in July 2020 signed a statement in support of Beijing's National Security Law, only 27 countries have signed a statement critical of the law. However, another important point should be noted. Under the "one country, two systems" agreement signed with the United Kingdom in 1984, Hong Kong returned to China in 1997, with Hong Kong being part of one country with China for 50 years (foreign and defense except for the works) will have a high degree of autonomy. As a result, Hong Kong had its own legal system and borders, with the protection of its rights, including freedom of assembly, speech, and the press. However, the 1989 repression of Tiananmen Square in China is widely ignored. At that time, unarmed protesters in Beijing were shot dead. Hong Kong's mini-constitution - The Basic Law states that both the leader and the legislature must be democratically elected, but there has been disagreement over how this should be done. The Chinese government announced in 2014 that it would allow Hong Kong voters to elect their own leaders (from a list approved by the pro-Beijing committee), but this was called "false democracy" and was put to a vote in Hong Kong law. Year Twenty-six years later, the Constitution expires, and everyone is wondering what will happen to the Hong Kong Autonomy after that. Experts say their freedoms have been violated since Hong Kong was handed over to Beijing. Over the years, Beijing's attempts to gain control of the city have sparked mass protests, forcing the Chinese government to take more serious action. "In the 15 years since its handover, the Beijing government has maintained control with a number of official initiatives in ways that undermine autonomy and the rule of law," Michael Davis wrote in his book Making Hong Kong China. For example, in 2003, Beijing proposed national security legislation to the Hong Kong government. It bans Chinese treason, secession, riots and coups. In 2012, the Central Government amended the curricula of Hong Kong schools to promote national identity and its development. Most people took it as Chinese propaganda. It is more difficult to think about whether Beijing's actions will jeopardize Hong Kong's role as a global financial center. Relatively low taxes, highly developed financial system, light regulation and other capitalist features have made Hong Kong one of the most attractive markets in the world, which in itself has severely damaged financial centers such as Shanghai and Shenzhen, which have been cut off from the world market. Many, multinational firms and banks that maintain their regional headquarters in Hong Kong, have historically used the city as a gateway to doing business, in part because it is so close to the world's second-largest economy and the British legal system.

"What is clear is that you can't really continue to stifle Hong Kong's international financial position and its freedom," said Victoria Tin-Bor Hui, a professor at the University of Notre-Dame. (By council on foreign relations "Hong Kong's Freedoms: What China promised and How it's cracking down")

However, the leaders of some large companies that have recently made their mark in Hong Kong have criticized the broad powers given to Chinese authorities in Hong Kong, raising concerns about the National Security Act. According to some reports, some firms are considering leaving the city or increasing rents for centers in other Asian financial capitals, such as Tokyo and Singapore. A majority of U.S. companies surveyed in July 2020 said they were concerned about Hong Kong legislation. In particular, social media companies such as Facebook and Google have expressed concern about part of the law that requires users to provide user information to the Hong Kong government. The TikTok program, owned by Beijing-based ByteDance, has also closed in Hong Kong.

Other experts say Hong Kong will maintain its commercial status despite the democratic downturn. Despite strained relations, Beijing has been trying to establish economic ties with Hong Kong in recent years and has created the “Great Bay” regional project. This made it possible to create a grand plan to unite the cities of Hong Kong and the neighboring province of Guangdong into a more harmonious economic zone. Many firms and investors believe that this link could increase the amount of wealth flowing into Hong Kong in the future.

“This drastic change will not end Hong Kong as a global financial center, as it could strengthen integration with China. But that certainly does not live up to the democratic expectations of its 7.5 million people”, -wrote CFR spokesman Jerome Cohen.

CONCLUSION

Hong Kong is significantly different from other provinces in China. That, of course, has to do with the UK. The island of Hong Kong, a British colony for more than 150 years, was first ceded after the 1842 opium war. Later, China also leased the rest of Hong Kong to the British for 99 years. It became a busy trading port and its economy boomed as it became a manufacturing hub in the 1950s. The area was also popular with immigrants and dissidents fleeing instability, poverty, or persecution in China. Hong Kong is a region with a lot of economic potential and prospects. Relations with China have deteriorated over the past 15-20 years, and the Chinese government has tried to exert pressure. However, no territory can be held by force, and freedoms must be given to it. Hong Kong has fought and is fighting for those freedoms. In recent years, the Chinese government has been making good use of Hong Kong's economic potential, and Hong Kong has not been under excessive economic pressure.

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THE USE OF INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL IN DEMONSTRATION AND LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the methodology for solving problems of local history content in physics lessons. Performing laboratory work in the courses of physics, chemistry, biology contributes to a deeper assimilation of natural laws by students, the formation of their skills and abilities to use devices, teaches them to independently and consciously apply theoretical knowledge in production work.

KEYWORDS: Local History, Assimilation, Deepening, Theory, Practice, Process, Phenomenon, Speed, Power, Work.

INTRODUCTION

Fruits, leaves, and other parts of plants are known to contain plant sap. If the electrodes are inserted into the juice, you will get a weak chemical current source, the EMF of which depends on the density of the electrolyte. We suggested using such "current sources" to determine the need of plants for irrigation and the timing of irrigation. In a research assignment, this proposal was tested on cotton. The results were very satisfactory. The same can be said about experiments on measuring the electrical resistance of plant leaves. Such experiments, in addition to their cognitive and practical meaning, demonstrate the use of physical methods in engineering, agricultural production technology. At the same time, they all serve to deepen and develop natural science and local history knowledge related to the program material for the development of interest in the study of relevant academic disciplines.

For the purpose of in-depth study of the selected topics in the field of agricultural production, laboratory work and demonstrations of complex content were used.

Performing laboratory work in the courses of physics, chemistry, biology contributes to a deeper assimilation of natural laws by students, the formation of their skills and abilities to use devices, teaches them to independently and consciously apply theoretical knowledge in production work. When performing local history laboratory work related to the future profession, students develop a purposeful interest in it, since the acquired skills are subsequently necessary in production activities.

We tried to ensure that students showed innovation and creativity when performing their work.

For example, in the number of laboratory works in physics for a rural secondary school, we included specific local history laboratory works. They were aimed at studying the issues of agricultural production engineering and technology: determining the coefficient of sliding friction of the soil, determining the density and porosity of the soil and seeds, soil moisture and seeds, soil capillarity, specific heat capacity of the soil, seeds and other physical parameters [2, 4, and 7].

TABLE 1 GIVES A SPECIFIC LIST OF SUCH WORKS ON THE MATERIAL OF COTTON GROWING.

№	List of laboratory works	Classes		
		IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Determination of the coefficient of sliding friction of the soil	+		
2.	Determination of cotton density and seeds	+		
3.	Determination of soil porosity and cotton seeds	+		
4.	Determination of the specific heat capacity of soil and seeds		+	
5.	Determination of the thermal conductivity coefficient of soil and seed skins		+	
6.	Determination of soil moisture and cotton seeds		+	
7.	Determination of soil capillarity		+	
8.	Establishment-sorting of cotton seeds by mechanical, electric and magnetic methods		+	

Laboratory work is carried out mainly in the physical laboratory and partly in the field.

During the maturation period of cotton, the temperature of the soil surface during the day is higher than that of its deep layers, and at night, for a layer of soil of a certain depth, almost the same temperature is set. During frosts, the temperature of different layers of soil in the depth remains for a long time. In these thermal processes, on the one hand, the heat capacity of the soil is of great importance, which is important for stabilizing a certain temperature in its various layers, and on the other hand, the thermal conductivity of the soil, depending on which the soil can cool down either for a long time, or, conversely, relatively quickly.

These tasks can be performed during laboratory and extracurricular activities, as well as during production practice.

Let's focus on some examples using the planned laboratory work in different classes.

So, in the ninth grade, students are introduced to the concept of the coefficient of sliding friction. After studying this topic, the following laboratory work was carried out.

Laboratory work on the topic “Determination of the coefficient of sliding friction of the soil”.

The purpose of the work: to determine the coefficient of sliding friction of the soil.

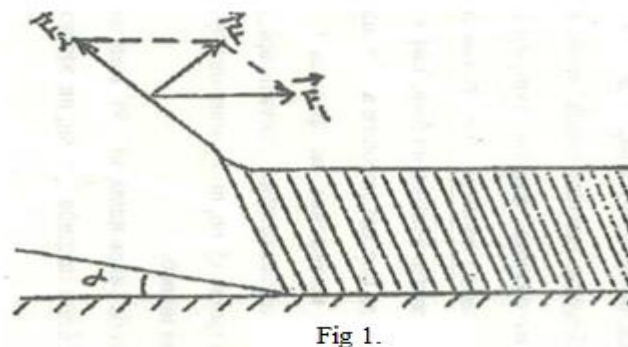
Equipment: density meter; drying cabinet, blucks, laboratory scales, ruler.

Content and procedure of the work:

1. Teacher's introduction:

When studying mechanics, it is possible to show the ninth-graders the polytechnic and local history essence of their knowledge about the movement of bodies under the action of several forces and about the coefficient of sliding friction on the example of the processing of agricultural crops. For ordinary processing of cotton, you need to select the angle between the dumps of the hiller, seeder, cultivator, depending on the size of the soil particles and its humidity. The soil moves in this case on an inclined surface and you should use the formula (knowing that the angle characterizes the inclination of the furrow to its horizontal base) to select the desired operating mode of the hiller (the tangent of the angle is selected in such a way that, depending on the value of the coefficient of friction of the soil particles, the height of the furrow corresponding to the growth of plants is reached and the soil does not fill up the plants) [1].

Further, it should be emphasized that tillage tools (plough, cultivator, harrow, and seeder) are necessary for agriculture as well as a cutter, milling cutter, drill, saw and others for industry. After all, there are no more important jobs in agricultural production than plowing, sowing, and processing; this is the basis of agriculture. Meanwhile, the action of both the plow and the cutter is based on the principle of a wedge: the ploughshare on the soil, the cutter on the metal act with a force F , part of the soil particles (metal shavings) moves under the influence of the component force F_1 ; the other part, under the influence of the component force F_2 , moves up the face of the ploughshare (cutter). The sharper the angle between the edges of the wedge, the less force is required to cut the soil (metal) (Fig. 1). Such a comparison and identification of the commonality of the underlying physical laws of industrial production significantly expands the polytechnic and local history horizons of schoolchildren.



Production tasks:

1. Explain the physical nature of the soil slip coefficient on steel.

2. Why is it necessary to introduce the coefficient of soil sliding on steel?
3. What determines the coefficient of sliding of the soil on steel?
4. What is the practical value of determining the coefficient of sliding of the soil on steel?

The laboratory work used in our experiment is complex in nature. They combine physical and production tasks.

Laboratory work on the topic "Determination of soil density and porosity".

Purpose: to determine the density and porosity of the soil.

Equipment: scales with an equilibrium accuracy of 200 grams, a metal cylinder made of a pipe with a diameter of about 1 cm. and about the same height, a wooden hammer, a flat metal spatula, a piece of tin, an electric stove, a beaker.

Content and procedure of work execution:

Density is an important agrophysical characteristic of the soil. It depends on the ratio of soil particles and pores in the natural composition of the soil. The resistance of the plough to plowing depends on the density of the soil.

1. Determination of soil density.

The sequence of the work.

1. Hammer a hollow metal cylinder (drill) with a wooden hammer into the soil, dig around the cylinder with a spatula and prune the soil at its lower base.
2. Remove the soil from the cylinder without disturbing its addition (structure).
3. Determine the weight of the soil in its natural state with the help of a scale.
4. By the size of the cylinder, determine the volume of the soil in its natural state by the formula

$$V = \pi R^2 H$$

5. Calculate the density of the soil in its natural state using the formula

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{\pi R^2 H}$$

Where ρ is the density of the soil; m is the mass of the soil; R is the inner radius of the cylinder; H is the height of the cylinder.

THE MEASUREMENT RESULTS ARE RECORDED IN TABLE 2

No	Soil mass, kg (10^{-3})	Soil volume, $m^3 (10^{-6})$	Soil density, $kg/m^3 (10^{-3})$
1.	18,4	8	2,3
2.	11,6	5	2,32
3.	22,8	10	2,38
	34,8	15	2,32
5.	11,7	5	2,34
Average value			2,31

II. Determination of soil porosity.

Porosity is the volume of the pores of a body in its natural state, expressed as a percentage of the volume of the entire soil sample. Porosity determines the water, air and heat regimes of the soil, which, in turn, affect the fertility of the soil. Of particular importance is the porosity of irrigated soils. It determines the depth of water seepage, capillary rise of groundwater. The evaporation of moisture from the soil surface largely depends on the porosity.

To perform the proposed work, we fill the soil sample in the cylinder with water in the volume of ΔV . the volume that is taken up by the water that has seeped into all the pores inside the soil. Therefore, the volume of water added to the cylinder can be taken as the total volume of all the soil pores in the cylinder.

For the volume of the soil sample V , we take the internal volume of the cylinder.

According to the definition of soil porosity, we find the ratio (in percent)

$$\eta = \frac{\Delta V}{V} \cdot 100 \%$$

TABLE 3 WE MAKE TABLE 3 WITH EXPERIMENTAL DATA

№	Volume of water added to the cylinder (soil), $\text{m}^3 10^{-6}$	Volume of the cylinder (soil sample), $\text{m}^3 10^{-6}$	Porosity of the soil, %
1.	15	31	48,4
2.	17	36	47,2
3.	17	34	50,0
4.	13	25	52,0
5.	14	27	51,85
Average value			49,89

When performing a sample of this work, we determined the numerical values of two parameters of the soil sample that are important for characterizing the readiness of the soil for sowing. These parameters have different values for different soils.

We explain to students that these laboratory works will be necessary for them in their future production activities.

Before performing laboratory work, we warn them that when compiling reports, it is necessary to reflect the applicability of the work in productive work.

Production tasks are given after the work is done frontally or individually

Examples of production tasks:

1. What is the importance of soil porosity in agriculture?
2. Which soils are more porous - heavy or light?
3. How can the porosity of the soil be explained by the Juren formula

$$h = \frac{2\delta}{\rho g r}$$

Laboratory work on the topic “Determination of the specific heat capacity of the soil”.

Purpose: to determine the specific heat capacity of the soil.

Equipment: calorimeter, electric stove, soil samples, thermometer, vessel with water, scales with disequilibrium.

The order of the work:

1. A piece of soil is ground on the surface of some board, and then the ground mass of soil (with temperature t_{π}) is released into the calorimeter with water (at temperature t_B).
2. According to the temperature difference $t_B - t_{\pi}$, it is clear that the soil gives off, and the calorimeter receives a certain amount of heat to the given mass of the calorimeter mki water.

Write down the heat balance equations:

$$Q_{\pi} = Q_B + Q_K; \quad (1)$$

$$Q_B = m_B \cdot c_B(t_B - t_c), \quad (2)$$

$$Q_K = m_K \cdot c_K(t_B - t_{\pi}), \quad (3)$$

In turn, $Q_{\pi} = m_{\pi} \cdot c_{\pi}(t_c - t_{\pi})$, (4). Substituting the values from the formulas (2, 3, 4) in (1), we calculate the specific heat capacity of the soil

$$C_{\pi} = \frac{(m_B c_B + m_K c_K)(t_B - t_c)}{m_{\pi}(t_c - t_{\pi})}$$

where c_{π} -is the specific heat capacity of the solid phase of the soil; c_B -is the specific heat capacity of the soil; c_K -specific heat capacity of the calorimeter; m_B -mass of water in the calorimeter; c_K - mass of calorimeter; m_{π} - weight of the soil; t_B -temperature hot water; t_c -temperature of the mixture; t_{π} -temperature of the soil.

In these experiments, the specified masses are weighed on a small technical scale, the temperatures are measured by thermometers with a scale of up to 50 °C (or 100 °C).

The experiment is repeated three to five times. Then determine the average value of the specific heat capacity of the soil [3, 9, and 10].

Production and local history tasks:

1. What is the practical significance of determining the specific heat capacity of the soil?
2. What is called the specific and molar heat capacity of the soil?
3. Which heat capacity is greater-dry or wet soil?

Laboratory work on the topic "Determination of the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the soil by calorimetric method".

The purpose of the work: to determine the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the soil by calorimetric method.

Equipment, (Fig. 2) A-1-steam box, 2-metal ring, with a partition inside, 3-calorimeter with water, 4-thermometer, 5-cylindrical frame made of tin, 7 - cylinder made of cardboard, 8-test substance; B-vaporizer; C - electric stove of the order of 400-600 W of power.

Content and procedure of work execution:

One of the important parameters of the soil in thermal processes is the coefficient of thermal

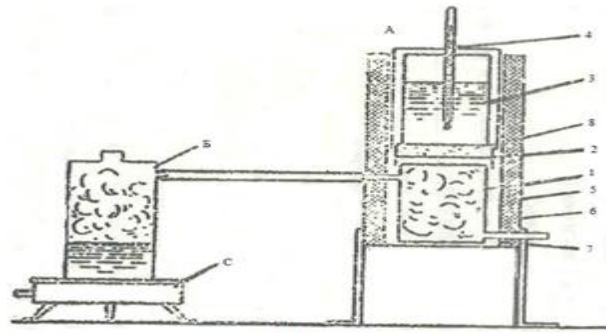


Fig 2.

conductivity of the soil (λ), the value of which is numerically equal to the amount of heat (Q) that passes through the thickness of the soil in one meter with a surface (S) of 1 m^2 in one second (τ) with a temperature difference of t on opposite soil surfaces by 1°C , which in mathematical form is expressed as the formula

$$\lambda = \frac{Q \cdot l}{S \cdot \tau \cdot \Delta t}$$

To determine λ , it is necessary to experimentally determine the numerical values of the quantities Q , S , τ , Δt , in order to calculate the desired value using the formula written above.

There are many different ways to determine the thermal conductivity of a substance. We used a very simple calorimetric method in order to give students an idea of this value, which characterizes the thermal properties of the soil and the maintenance of a certain soil temperature necessary for the normal life (development) of cotton, depending on meteorological conditions.

The work is performed in the following order.

1. More than half of the calorimeter is filled with water at room temperature.
2. Between the base of the lower calorimeter and the steam box, a soil sample is carefully and carefully placed and placed in the indicated places.
3. The thermometer is lowered into the calorimeter (into the water) through the opening of the calorimeter cover.
4. The opening of the steam generators is connected by means of a tube to the steam box.
5. The vaporizer, filled below half with water, is placed on an electric stove.
6. Turn on the electric stove and bring the water to a boil in the steam generator, then connect the formed steam to the steam box.

After performing these works, the thermometer reading is monitored.

7. Under these conditions, the soil sample is in contact with hot steam from below (with the boiling point of water t_τ), and from above-with water, the temperature of which can be taken as the temperature of the upper surface of the soil.

Next, the recording is performed in the following order.

1. The mass of water in the calorimeter m .
2. Since the start of the water vapor through the steam box for some time, the thermometer reading will be constant, and as soon as the heat through the soil begins to be transferred to the water, its temperature begins to rise.

The reading of the thermometer from the beginning of the experiment is recorded t_1^{01} , and after 20-30 minutes, due to the heating of the water, the reading of the thermometer t_2^{01} is recorded.

Based on these observations, the temperature difference $t_2^{01} - t_1^{01} = \Delta t^{01}$ is determined and the amount of heat transferred through the soil to the water is calculated, which can be determined by the formula

$$Q_B = m_B c_B \Delta t^{01}$$

3. Find the average water temperature, which is taken as the temperature of the upper surface of the soil.

4. We record the experimental data: the surface of the soil sample S ; the thickness of the soil sample l ; the temperature of the lower surface of the soil sample (water vapor) t .

As it was written above, $t_2 = \bar{t}^{01} = t_{\text{снep}}^{01}$ - the time of water temperature increase from t_1^{01} to t_2^{01} , that is, τ .

To determine a more accurate value of the thermal conductivity of the soil, it is necessary to take into account (except for water) the thermal conductivity of the calorimeter material according to the formula $Q_K = m_K c_K (t_2^{01} - t_1^{01})$ where c_K - is the specific heat capacity of the calorimeter material. This takes into account the amount of heat that has passed through the soil sample,

$$Q = Q_B + Q_K$$

Note: With the experimental determination of λ , the thermometer reading can be recorded every 3-10 minutes. In this case, for each temperature difference, we can calculate λ :

$$\lambda = \frac{(Q_B + Q_K)l}{S\tau t^{01}}$$

Laboratory work of doteme "Study of the influence of the electric field on cotton seeds".

The purpose of the work: to acquaint students with the possibility of changing the sowing qualities of cotton seeds by an electric field, to acquaint them with the well-known results of scientists' work on the influence of an electric field on plant seeds.

We have developed this content of the work.

As you know, dry seeds are dielectrics, if the seeds are placed in an electric field, then under the influence of this field, it is polarized, as a result of which the sowing qualities of the seeds (germination, germination energy) and yield change.

Employees of the Institute of Experimental Plant Biology, the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducted a number of laboratory works and experiments to study the effect of an electric field on various seeds. Interesting practical results were obtained. It turned out that the electric field at a certain intensity and for a certain time of staying in it, the seeds have a beneficial effect on the latter, increasing their sowing qualities. The influence of the electric field on the seeds is manifested in an increase in germination and seed germination energy. Plants and seeds treated in an electric field with stimulating doses were found to be more resilient. Their development and growth outstripped the growth and development of control plants, the seeds of which were not processed in an electric field. This also affected the harvest.

So, for example, in experiments with wheat when processing seeds in an electric field, the yield increase was from 1 to 6 quintals per hectare, or about 25 % compared to the control plots. The effect of the electric field on the change in the sowing qualities of seeds depends on both the direction and the time of the field action on the seeds.

The increase in seed germination and the amity of their germination is of great practical importance: with an increase in seed germination, the seeding rate decreases, which saves seeds.

In experiments to study the effect of the electric field on cotton seeds, an electrophoretic machine, anode batteries, and a cenotron rectifier can be used as a source of the electric field. Thus, an electric field can be created between the plates of a flat capacitor using an electrophoretic machine. The potential difference that was created between the plates of this capacitor by the electrophoretic machine was measured by an electric kschyuvoltmeter of the C-96 type. It was found that at a distance of 3 sm between the balls of the conductors of the electrophoretic machine with a large disk (40 sm in diameter), the voltage was about 20 kV, and the electrophoretic machine with small disks was about 18 kV.

To process cotton seeds in the electrostatic field generated by the electrophoretic machine, place the seeds on the bottom plate of the sliding capacitor and then create an electric field.

For greater reliability, each experiment at a given field strength should be carried out three times with seeds that are in three packages at different times.

Seeds intended for the experiment should be of the same variety, the same shape and weight. In preparation for the experiment, students will learn that an electric field with a strength of 1 to 6 kV/sm and a field duration of 1 to 6 seconds has a stimulating effect on the seeds.

Equipment: electrophoretic machine, flat sliding condenser, paper bag with cotton seeds, scales and counterbalances, two single-pole switches, spark gap and connecting wires [5,6,8].

We recommend this type of work:

1. After placing 100 identical cotton seeds in each bag, prepare 5 paper bags.
2. Make an electrical circuit consisting of an electrophoretic machine, a capacitor, and switches. To do this, a single-pole switch must be placed in each wire running from the conductor ball of the electrophoretic machine to the capacitor plate.
3. Pour the seeds on the bottom plate of the condenser. Place the conductor balls at a distance of 3 sm from each other. Achieve a spark slip ($E = 6 \text{ kV/sm}$) between them. Close the circuit with the keys, and use a stopwatch to determine the time $t=10$ seconds during which the seeds were in the electric field. After the required time, open the circuit.
4. Remove the charge from the plate with a spark gap. Seeds that are in an electric field, pour into a bag and sign the dose (E and t) and the date on it.
5. Repeat the experiment at $E = 6 \text{ kV/sm}$, $t= 5 \text{ s}$ and $t= 2 \text{ s}$ with the seeds in the other two packages, respectively.
6. Perform the same experiments at an electric field strength of 10 kV/sm and fill in the table (Table 2) relevant experience data.

Security questions:

1. What electrical properties do plant seeds have?
2. What effect does an electric field have on cotton seeds?
3. What dose of an electric field has a stimulating effect on cotton seeds?

4. How can cotton seeds be treated with an electric field?
5. What qualities of cotton seeds change as a result of processing them with an electric field?
6. How can the results of such an experiment be verified?

TABLE 4

№	Electric field strength, E kV/sm	Experiment numbers at exposure time, seconds		
		1	2	3
1.	6	2	5	10
2.	8	2	5	10
3.	10	2	5	10

All these laboratory works help to deep students knowledge of physics, expand the polytechnic and local history horizons and ensure students' interest in agricultural production, thereby creating favorable conditions for students to choose the right profession [1,2].

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THE RELEVANCE OF CREATING A SYSTEM OF UNDERGROUND PARKING IN THE HISTORICAL CENTERS OF CENTRAL ASIAN CITIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the prerequisites for creating a system of underground parking in the historic center of the city of Samarkand. Substantiation of an urgency of transport infrastructure reconstruction of modern historical megalopolises is resulted. The purpose of the study of this problem and the tasks necessary to achieve it, including the need to develop a system of underground parking in the city of Samarkand are formulated. Thus first of all necessity of use of the complex approach to designing, especially at a stage of strategic planning and technical and economic comparison of variants in connection with uniqueness and technological complexity of objects of underground building is underlined. Necessity of research of similar works on organization of underground elements of transport infrastructures in cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the world is stated.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, Urban Planning, Transport Infrastructure, Underground Urbanism, Underground Parkings.

INTRODUCTION

In the middle of the second decade of the XXI century, the formation of a comfortable urban environment becomes one of the priorities of development in the world [9]. The current state of urban infrastructure of large cities cannot be considered as corresponding to modern requirements, both technical and social. The current situation, among other things, is due to the lack of unified approaches to solving the problems of transport infrastructure reconstruction, the development of which is extremely difficult for the country, which includes a large number of

territorial units with different income levels, natural and climatic conditions and a variety of cultural features of the population [5].

It should be noted that the existing strictly regulated approach to urban planning can not meet the needs of society, changes in which occur much faster than the updating of innovations in existing codes. Modern urban planning, as the world experience shows, is based on a number of universal and simple principles, such as complexity, functionality, hierarchy, compactness, ecology, openness and organics [4]. The set of these principles complements the many iconic exemplary projects of urban space arrangement which are constantly tested by time and public opinion. The development and adaptation of these principles for the conditions of historic cities will allow to form their methodological foundations, which can be further relied on in the mass reconstruction of the historic urban environment, including in terms of their transport infrastructure.

The principle of separation and reduction of traffic flows in the historic parts of foreign cities can not always meet the actual needs of cities in Uzbekistan because of the much greater sparseness of the territory at the state and regional level. In this regard, the reconstruction of transport infrastructure must be particularly careful to choose how to separate vehicular and pedestrian flows. In cramped conditions of historic buildings, it is necessary to foresee an active use of underground space for parking lots, car service stations, and sections of trunk roads and transport interchange points. Measures on using underground space can become the first effective step in solving problems of transport network capacity of the historical center of Samarkand. Also, the creation of a system of underground parking will solve the problem of the lack of places for storing cars, offering motorists instead of unorganized parking along the roadway closed safe parking spaces [5], [4], [1].

In this context, the research hypothesis based on the assumption that the reconstruction of the transport infrastructure of the historic center of Samarkand should include, among other things, the development of a system of underground parking in the centers of gravity of the city's population and, above all, in the historic center of Samarkand is relevant. This will simultaneously increase the capacity of existing streets without changing their planning parameters, and restore the aesthetic attractiveness of the lines of historic buildings in the city center freed from the spontaneous parking of cars "along the curb".

The purpose of this study is to identify the existing shortcomings of the transport network and infrastructure of the historic center of Samarkand and to develop proposals for its reconstruction with an integrated approach to urban design in terms of using both ground and underground space.

To achieve the goal it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- Study of the best international and domestic experience in the reconstruction of transport infrastructure in the historic parts of cities.
- Analysis of the existing transport infrastructure in the historic center of Samarkand in order to identify and systematize the main problems developed by 2020, the transport infrastructure of the historic part of Samarkand, including the problem of lack of parking spaces and places for storing cars in the historic city center.
- Development of a concept for the reorganization of the transport infrastructure of the historic center of Samarkand with the creation of a system of underground parking and other elements of the transport infrastructure of the historic center of Samarkand.

The object of the study in this case is the historical part of the city of Samarkand within the boundaries of Registan, Suzangaran, Tashkent, Panjikent, U. Umarov, Al Bukhari, Dagbit, and Shahizinda streets.

The subject of the study is the transport infrastructure formed in this area, including a system of pedestrian and vehicular connections, parking lots and parking lots, including underground.

Modern studies prove the economic and environmental effectiveness of the creation of underground parking in the cramped urban development. However, taking into account technological complexity of the underground space development in comparison with the surface one it is necessary to use complex valuation approach by technical-economical comparison of possible variants of design and building of such constructions. One of the variants of such estimation can be point rating systems of different environmental factors estimation. For example, according to the data when considering two projects of intercepting underground parking lots at the transport hub the comparison according to the proposed rating methodology allowed to determine the economically optimal option with a sufficient degree of ease, the comparative benefit in this case was 50% of the cost.

Nevertheless, the stated study is not limited only to an assessment comparison of options for the design and construction of surface and underground facilities of transport infrastructure. The methodology of the study is much broader, taking into account morphological, engineering, and sociological and many other aspects of modern urban planning theory. In the course of the study the following methods are applied:

- Grapho-analytical analysis of historical and modern master plans of Samarkand;
- Method of classification and comparative analysis of the organization of central urban areas;
- Interdisciplinary method, which includes research in the field of urban planning and transport.

The development of the concept of reorganizing the transport infrastructure of the historic center of Samarkand with the creation of a system of underground parking and other elements of transport infrastructure is now in its initial stages. The theoretical basis for this development is the research in the field of urban planning, architectural and structural design and urban environment design:

- In the field of the foundations of the theory of urban planning;
- In the field of formation of historic central urban areas;
- In the field of design and construction of underground structures;
- In the field of urban transport planning;
- In the field of design of urban environment.

Creation of underground parking spaces is definitely one of the urban development trends of the 20th and 21st centuries. The number of such projects in the most developed countries of the world is growing more and more rapidly every year, outstripping the pace of general urbanization [3]. Underground parking unloads the most architecturally and socially significant streets and junctions of the city, which, in turn, can become the starting point in the chain of urban environment restructuring. Thus, the elimination of spontaneous parking increases the capacity of streets, and the increase in traffic capacity in turn reduces the congestion of the

transport infrastructure (especially in the historic city center), which allows you to create pedestrian zones or comfortable streets of mixed traffic and pedestrian destination [8], [5], [1].

In addition, when arranging underground parking in the cramped conditions of historical buildings, it seems advisable to use automated parking systems that entered into design practice in the mid-twentieth century and are also relevant at the beginning of the XXI century. [7], [2]. Their use makes it possible to achieve the maximum density of cars. This circumstance, despite the higher cost of technological equipment in comparison with non-mechanized parkings, allows getting a greater overall economic and environmental effect in places of high population density, the largest share of which is just within the historical center of any large historically established city.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The reference point for planning the system of underground parking in the historic part of Samarkand should be existing global and domestic facilities that have proven their effectiveness in conditions similar to local design conditions.

2. The need to create a system of underground parking in the city of Samarkand is urgent. To date the historic city center suffers from unauthorized parking which reduces the capacity of the main arterial streets of the center as well as negatively affects the aesthetic qualities of the architectural environment as a whole. In the framework of the stated work for the first time the concrete concept of transport infrastructure renovation of the historic center of Samarkand with the creation of a system of underground parking spaces is proposed.

3. During the development of transport infrastructure reorganization projects in the historic part of the city, there must be a consistent use of an integrated approach in the initial stages of design. In particular this statement applies to the system of underground parking in view of the high cost, technological complexity and uniqueness of underground structures. Only the interrelated consideration of environmental, economic, technical and social factors in the choice of directions of design contributes to the optimization of the design decisions taken. The practical value of the work lies in the fact that its results can be the basis for the practical design of transport infrastructure facilities in Samarkand.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LIRAGLUTIDE (VICTOZA) ON CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN TYPE 2 DIABETES WITH OBESITY

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ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes mellitus that comes from insulin resistance and deficit of insulin secretion has been described as associated with reduced incretin effect. The efficiency of traditional hypoglycemic therapy (metformin, secretagogues, glitazones, insulin) gradually decreases due to progressive loss of functioning beta-cell mass. The achievement of target blood glucose levels for the prevention of complications and cardiovascular pathology as a rule leads to such adverse events as increased body weight and hypoglycemia. The search for an «ideal» drug included the study and the use of the incretin effect in DM2 patients. Liraglutide, the first analog of human glucagon-like peptide (GPP-1), is an innovative preparation with the desired properties the action of which is not confined to traditional hypoglycemic effects and improvement of glycemic control (as many as 65% of the patients have the targeted HbA1c level <7% at a minimal risk of hypoglycemia). It also prevents a rise in body weight, decreases arterial pressure and triglyceride levels, and improves beta-cell function.

KEYWORDS: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Incretins, Glucagon-Like Peptide (GPP-1), Liraglutide, and Victosa.

INTRODUCTION

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is characterized by insulin resistance and a defect in insulin secretion. Traditional therapy for T2DM is aimed at achieving strict glycemic control to reduce the risk of micro and macrovascular complications and includes lifestyle changes (diet and exercise) and antihyperglycemic drugs. Hypoglycemic therapy should begin from the moment of diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and intensify as the disease progresses and the effectiveness of the drugs used decreases.

The decrease in the effectiveness of oral glucose-lowering therapy is due to a gradual and progressive deterioration in the function of β -cells, which by the time of T2DM diagnosis, as a rule, is already reduced by 50%, and every year decreases by 4% or more [1]. After 2-10 years from the moment of diagnosis, most patients with type 2 diabetes require insulin therapy. However, insulin and sulfonylurea cause undesirable effects in the form of weight gain and hypoglycemia, which impede the achievement of the necessary glycemic control and reduce the patient's adherence to treatment [2]. A long latent period of glycemic fluctuations preceding the detection of T2DM, insulin resistance, obesity, dyslipidemia, arterial hypertension and adverse events associated with sugar-lowering therapy, poor glycemic control lead to a high risk of developing cardiovascular diseases (CVD), disability and premature death of patients [3-5].

According to the forecasts of IDF experts, by 2045 the number of patients diagnosed with diabetes mellitus will amount to 629 million people. Diabetes mellitus is one of the significant causes of chronic heart failure (CHF). Foreign epidemiological studies indicate that about 12% of patients with type 2 diabetes have signs of CHF, and 15–26% of people with CHF suffer from type 2 diabetes [6].

The results of an active scientific search for pathophysiological disorders of carbohydrate homeostasis in T2DM, which can serve as a target for subsequent drug exposure, revealed 11 pathogenetic mechanisms of hyperglycemia in T2DM [7]. They led to the emergence of new classes of hypoglycemic drugs: dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors, glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists, and type 2 sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter inhibitors (INGT2). In accordance with modern requirements for new glucose-lowering molecules: to exclude a negative impact on cardiovascular risks, large-scale long-term clinical trials on cardiovascular safety for people with T2DM have started all over the world.

GLP-1 was identified in the 1970s – 1980s. And is one of the most biologically active intestinal hormones, called incretins [8]. Incretins are secreted in response to food intake and have many different functions in the body. The most important of them is the stimulation of glucose-dependent insulin secretion only when it is administered orally by 50–70%, which is called the "incretin effect". It is important to understand that the incretin effect is only part of the insulinotropic effect of incretins. However, this concept is much broader and includes their metabolic effect on many organs and tissues, including α - and β -cells of the pancreas [9]. According to their chemical structure, GLP-1 receptor agonists are divided into 2 types: modified homologous analogs of human GLP-1 (dulaglutide, liraglutide, albiglutide, semaglutide) and GLP-1 mimetics (exenatide and lixisenatide), which activate the receptor on the β -cell of the pancreas. According to a number of authors, differences in the structure of molecules can affect the metabolic effects of drugs, in particular, on cardiovascular protection [10]. In addition, the drugs significantly differ in duration of action from 12 to 120 hours. By stimulating the GLP-1 receptor, agonists of the GLP-1 receptors correct 7 out of 11 known pathophysiological

mechanisms of hyperglycemia in T2DM [11]. They improve carbohydrate homeostasis in a glucose-dependent manner, suppress glucagon secretion, and delay gastric emptying. Due to these properties, as glucose-lowering drugs, GLP-1 receptor agonists have a number of unique advantages: reliable achievement of normoglycemia against the background of weight loss, which is always relevant for patients with T2DM, low risk of hypoglycemia, good tolerance, and virtually no side effects [11]. They improve carbohydrate homeostasis in a glucose-dependent manner, suppress glucagon secretion, and delay gastric emptying. Due to these properties, as glucose-lowering drugs, GLP-1 receptor agonists have a number of unique advantages: reliable achievement of normoglycemia against the background of weight loss, which is always relevant for patients with T2DM, low risk of hypoglycemia, good tolerance, and virtually no side effects [11].

The current tactics of treating type 2 diabetes requires correction not only of disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, but also control of hemodynamic and metabolic parameters that contribute to the risk of developing cardiovascular complications. This, in turn, dictates a careful approach when choosing a hypoglycemic therapy. One of the groups that meet the modern requirements of diabetes therapy are incretins, which are now widely studied in relation to their "extra-glycemic" properties.

Purpose of the study: To assess the effectiveness of liraglutide in the correction of carbohydrate metabolism and its tolerance in patients with diabetes 2 t with obesity.

Materials and research methods: The study included 33 patients (men and women) who were on outpatient or inpatient treatment at the Republican Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Endocrinology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aged 45 to 65 years (mean age 53.6 ± 1.45 years) with a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes in the stage decompensation with or without insulin therapy, overweight and obesity. The duration of the disease was on average 8.7 ± 0.95 years. The study was carried out for 6 months.

The baseline levels of glycemia and HbA1c were significantly higher than the target levels in all 3 study groups, despite the ongoing hypoglycemic therapy. In this connection, all patients were prescribed liraglutide at an initial dose of 0.6 mg, followed by an increase in the dose a week later to the average daily recommended dose of 1.2 mg per day in the absence of side effects.

The study did not include patients under the age of 18, pregnant or lactating, patients with complications of diabetes mellitus (ketoacidotic, hyperosmolar, coma, precoma, purulent-necrotic complications of diabetes mellitus, active proliferative retinopathy, grade IV nephropathy, chronic renal failure) ; with the presence of concomitant decompensated diseases or acute conditions that can significantly affect the result of the study or require the appointment of concomitant treatment methods that can affect the results of the study (synergism, antagonism, drug interactions).

Statistical analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon method.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

In accordance with the assigned tasks, all patients were randomized into 3 groups according to the received therapy:

Group 1 (n = 15) - patients who received short-acting insulin + prolonged-acting insulin + oral hypoglycemic drugs +liraglutide. The total number of patients was 15 patients. Of these, 7 are

men and 8 are women. Group 2 (n = 6) - patients who received PAI + OHD + liraglutide. This group included 6 patients. Of these, 3 are men and 3 are women. Group 3 (n = 12) - patients who received OHD+ liraglutide. The total number of patients in this group was 10 patients. Of these, 10 are men and 2 are women.

The previous hypoglycemic therapy of the examined patients in groups before the start of the study was as follows.

Patients of group 1 received oral antihyperglycemic drugs and insulin therapy. All patients of group 1 were on basal-bolus insulin therapy, taking short-acting insulin + long-acting insulin. All patients took metformin at an average daily dose of 2000 mg per day.

All patients of the 1st group took short-acting insulin, the average dose in the group was 18 U per day. The average dose of prolonged-acting insulin in the group was 32 U per day before the start of therapy.

Group 2 of patients received metformin on average in the group at a dose of 1750 mg per day. Prolonged-acting insulin averaged 22 U per day.

Group 3 of patients took only oral hypoglycemic drugs. Patients took metformin in a dose (from 2000mg to 3000mg) on average in the group - 2300mg per day.

The initial level of glycemia in patients of groups 2 and 3 did not differ statistically either. Whereas in patients of group 1, the level of glycemic indicators was statistically higher than in both compared groups (groups 2 and 3), which was due to the severity and duration of diabetes

Baseline glycemic levels by group

	Group 1 (n = 15)	Group 2 (n = 6)	Group 3 (n = 12)
	initially	initially	initially
Fasting blood glucose level, mmol / l	13±0,77	8,45±0,98	8,7±0,87
Postprandial glycemic level, mmol / l	16,7±0,8	11,2±1,51	11,7±1,8
A1c, %	11,51±0,85	9,05 ± 0,56	8,9±0,96

The baseline levels of glycemia and A1c were significantly higher than the target levels in all 3 study groups, despite the ongoing glucose-lowering therapy.

Against the background of treatment with liraglutide in all groups of patients, from the first month of treatment, there was a decrease in the level of glycemia and had a significant character by the 3rd and 6th months of treatment. At the same time, the target levels of postprandial glycosewere achieved by the third month of treatment in groups 2 and 3 of patients.

Dynamics of glycemic indicators during treatment with liraglutide by groups

	Fasting blood glucose level, mmol / l	Postprandial glycemic level, mmol / l
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	initially	after 3 months	after 6 months	initially	after 3 months	after 6 months
I group	13±0,77	9,1±0,74* **	7,6±0,54^ ^^	16,7±0,8	12,1±0,89***	10,5 ± 0,9 ^^^
2 group	8,4±0,98	6,5±0,63*	6,1±0,4^^	11,2±1,5	8,6±0,79*	7,5±0,47*^^
3 group	8,6±0,87	6,7±0,39*	6,0±0,45* *^	11,7±0,86	8,5±0,45*	7,6±1,2* ^^

Note. * –P <0.05, ** - p <0.01, *** - p <0.001 statistical significance in relation to the group before treatment, ^ –p <0.05, ^^ - p <0.01, ^^^ - p <0.001 statistical significance in relation to the group h / z 3 months.

In the first group of patients, one of the tasks to reduce glycemic parameters was to achieve individual levels of glycemia, as for a severe group of patients. This task was achieved in all patients: by the 3rd month, the glycemic level significantly decreased in the group as a whole by 3.9 mmol / L (by 30%) from the initial level and by the 6th month of therapy reached 5.4 mmol / L (by 41, five%). These changes were reflected in the decrease in the BWG, which were of a similar nature. Moreover, the degree of decrease in indicators was comparable. Thus, the level of PPG in group 1 patients as a whole decreased from the initial level by 4.6 mmol / L (by 28%) and 6.2 mmol / L (37%) by 3 and 6 months of treatment, respectively. In patients of group 2, respectively, by the 3rd month by 2.6 mmol / L (23%) and by 3.7 mmol / L (33%) by the 6th month of treatment in comparison with the initial level. PPG in group 3 patients decreased from baseline levels as a whole by 3.2 mmol / L (27%) and 4.1 mmol / L (35%) at 3 and 6 months of treatment, respectively.

The decrease in the glycemic level was accompanied by a positive dynamics of the Alc level and significantly decreased already at 3 months of treatment in all 3 groups of patients. By the 6th month, it reached the target values in patients of groups 2 and 3. Group 1 managed to achieve individual target levels (decrease by more than 1.5%)

The results of the study demonstrated the high efficacy of the drug liraglutide in patients with type 2 diabetes against the background of good tolerance.

Dynamics of the Alc level during liraglutide treatment by groups

	A1c, %		
	Initially	after 3 months	after 6 months
I group	11,5±0,85	10,2±0,84	9,4±0,9^
2 group	9,05±0,56	7,0±0,56**	6,07±0,46^^
3 group	8,9±0,43	7,6±0,24*	6,4 ± 0,8*^^

Note. * –P <0.05, ** - p <0.01, *** - p <0.001 statistical significance in relation to the group before treatment, ^ –p <0.05, ^^ - p <0.01, ^^^ - p <0.001 statistical significance in relation to the group h / z 3 months.

Conclusions: The results of the study showed that liraglutide has a pronounced hypoglycemic effect in patients with type 2 diabetes, making it possible to achieve target levels of glycemic indicators, including those with poor glycemic control, without pronounced hypoglycemic

conditions. Thus, the level of GN significantly decreased in all groups by the third month of treatment. By the 6th month of treatment, the level of GN decreased, respectively, in group 1 - by 41.5%. in group 2 - by 33% and in the third - by 35% from the initial level. Alc significantly decreased in groups 2 and 3 examined already by the 3rd month of treatment and reached target levels by 6 months, in group 1 it significantly decreased by 6 months and reached individual target levels (a decrease of more than 1.5%).

The high degree of tolerability of the drug in therapeutic doses has been confirmed. There were no pronounced hypoglycemic reactions against the background of the use of the drug liraglutide in this study. More active use of GLP-1 receptor agonists at any stage of the disease in the treatment of type 2 diabetes with obesity makes it possible to significantly and safely improve the complex control of type 2 diabetes.

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CURRENT ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT OF FAMILY MEMBERS TO USE HOUSING

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the current issues of the law and practice of family members in the Civil and Housing Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, analyzes the theoretical views of legal scholars and legislation. In practice, some problems related to the incorrect qualification of the norms for the use of property by family members were also investigated. At the same time, reasonable, constructive proposals were made for the use of the property by family members.

KEYWORDS: Family Members, Couple, Property, Housing, Private Property, Landlord, Human Rights, To Own.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, our country has been consistently implementing large-scale reforms aimed at strengthening families, providing them with spiritual and material support, and improving their housing and living conditions.

Housing is an integral and integral part of human life. Housing is a guarantee of a free life in society. Therefore, the determination of property rights in relation to dwellings is important.

More than 20 years have passed since the adoption of the Civil and Family Codes, the main legal document regulating such relations. In this regard, the head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev in his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020 stated that "The basic laws and codes in the field of justice were adopted almost 20-25 years ago and do not meet modern requirements" [1].

Based on the above, there is a need to improve the legislation on the exercise of the right of family members to use housing.

Although several changes and additions were made during this period, it did not fully meet today's demand. The need to improve the civil legislation was noted in the Decree of the

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 5, 2019 No F-5464 “The current version of the Civil Code shows that the country does not adequately meet the requirements of the rapidly developing economic relations and international standards in the field of civil law” [2].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In recent years, a number of legal documents on the regulation of family legal relations in our country, in particular, on issues related to the use of housing by family members; including Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3808 of June 27, 2018 “On approval of the concept of strengthening the family in the Republic of Uzbekistan” [3] and the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 14, 2001 No. 22 “On case law on housing disputes” [4], although reflected in the decision, there is a need to improve the legislation due to the problems encountered in practice in the implementation of the right of family members to use housing.

In order for the owner's family members to use the accommodation, the property must first be of a private nature. I.Zokirov considers that the main criterion is that the form of property has such a legal regime [5, p. 393]. N.Imamov described that after a citizen enters the right of private property in relation to housing [6, p. 96], he uses it for himself and his family members to live.

Scholars such as A.F. Pyankova [7, pp. 106-121], S.N. Ermolaev [8, p. 186], N.F. Zvenigorodskaya [9, pp. 114-119], L.Y. Mikheeva [10, pp. 6-20], E. Petrov [11, p. 18] are also derived from the principle of registration of joint property rights; according to which the rights to be registered arise from the moment of registration.

In addition to the views of the authors in this regard, it should be noted that the right of family members to use housing is primarily valid when the owner's property has a private form of ownership. According to him, the right to use the property arises after the acquisition of property rights in respect of housing.

Ownership of dwelling belongs to the owner and the citizens living with him, including family members of the owner of the dwelling. The legal nature of the use of housing by family members has been discussed several times in the scientific literature and is currently controversial.

In the Housing Code of the Russian Federation: “It is considered that the parents of the couple, as well as married children living permanently with the owner and their spouse, can be recognized as family members of the owner only by mutual agreement if they did not previously have this right” [12].

The current legislation clearly defines the essence of the right of a homeowner to use the property of family members.

Article 32 of the Housing Code refers to the rights and obligations of family members of the owner, as well as citizens permanently residing with him. According to him, the family members of the owner of the house, apartment, as well as citizens living with him permanently, have the right to use the rooms in the house, apartment on an equal footing with the owner, unless otherwise noted in writing at the time of relocation. They have the right to relocate their minor children to the accommodation provided by the owner, and other members of the family may relocate with the consent of the owner of the house or apartment. Even if these individuals terminate their family relationship with the owner of the house or apartment, they retain the right to use the accommodation. The order of use of housing between the owner of the house, the

apartment and his former family members, as well as citizens permanently residing with him, shall be determined by agreement of the parties [13, p. 113].

The second part of this norm in the old edition was as follows. The wife (husband) and their children living permanently with the owner are recognized as family members of the owner. The parents of the couple, as well as the children of the family living permanently with the owner, may be recognized as family members of the owner only by mutual agreement if they have not previously had this right.

Pursuant to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 533 of April 4 [14], 2019, Part 2 of Article 32 of the Housing Code was adopted as follows.

The wife (husband) and their children living permanently with the homeowner are recognized as family members of the homeowner. The parents of the couple, as well as married children living permanently with the owner **and their spouse**, may be recognized as family members of the owner only by mutual agreement if they have not previously had this right.

As a result of this change, there is a conflict of interest between the owner and family members (brides or grooms, as well as their minor children) on property rights. In our opinion, the fact that the owner's spouse, i.e. the owner's daughter-in-law or son-in-law, is equally recognized as a member of the family, as well as the adult children of the owner, contradicts the property rights and prevents the exercise of property rights. In this case, the recognition of the bride or groom as a member of the family is allowed by mutual agreement between the owner and the users of the property. Hence, the owner-in-law has the right to prohibit the mother-in-law from recognizing the bride or groom as a member of the family.

While studying foreign experience, Article 31 of the Housing Code of the Russian Federation states the right of family members to use housing. According to Part 2 of this article, "The family members of the homeowner have the right to use this residential building on an equal basis with its owner, unless otherwise provided by the contract between the owner and his family members. The family members of the landlord must use these dwellings in accordance with their purpose and ensure their safety" [13].

In these explanations, there are obstacles to the exercise of the rights of both the owner and family members, and the recognition of the bride or groom as a family member leads to the owner's right, and non-recognition leads to a violation of the rights of the other party. In our opinion, the same goal is to ensure the relativity of the rights of both parties and to develop a strong legal protection.

If the owners agree to recognize the bride or groom as a member of the family by mutual agreement, the following circumstances must also be taken into account. Indeed, there is a conflict of interest with the owner over the property rights of the brides and their minor children. Such a conflict of interest can be viewed from different perspectives. The first point of view is the priority of property rights. The second view can be seen in the protection of the rights of the bride and grandchildren, i.e. motherhood and childhood, by the state.

However, in certain life situations in law enforcement practice, this norm is increasingly affecting the rights of women and minors. According to the law, family members of the owners of the house, apartment, as well as citizens living with it permanently, unless otherwise noted in writing at the time of their relocation; they have the right to use the rooms in the house and apartment on an equal footing with the owner, and they have the right to move their children into

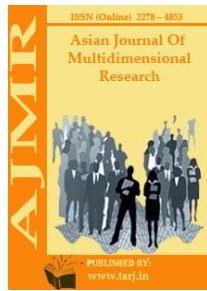
the accommodation provided by the owner, and other family members can move in with the consent of the owner of the apartment. Even if family members (bride, groom, wife, and husband) terminate the family relationship with the owner of the house, apartment, the right to use it as housing remains.

CONCLUSION

The order of use of accommodation between the owner of the apartment, the owner of the apartment, his former family members (bride or wife), as well as citizens permanently residing with him shall be determined by agreement of the parties. The parents of the couple, as well as children of the family permanently residing with the owner, may be recognized as family members of the owner only under an agreement on the use of mutual property, if they have not previously had this right. Disabled dependents, as well as citizens permanently residing with the owner, may be recognized by the court as a member of his family if they are in common ownership with the owner and are registered at his place of residence. Disputes between the owner of the house or apartment, his family members, citizens permanently living with him and a former family member on the use of housing and the amount of the share in the costs incurred shall be resolved in court. The right of the wife (bride) and her children to use the house is protected by law. When a homeowner manages a home, homeowners must follow the legally protected interests of the homeowners.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE AND PSYCHE IN ULLIBIBI OTAYEVA'S POETRY

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ABSTRACT

In the poems of the talented poet Ullibibi Otayeva, the world of emotions and the interpretation of experiences are compared to nature, and the artist shows how sharp his aesthetic vision is through deep thought and philosophical observation. This article discusses the relationship of nature and psyche in the author's poetry. Nature is a great and miraculous gift given to man by Allah. It is a being that existed before man came into being, with the direct participation of man. We live in that being, we enjoy it, and we show our attitude toward it throughout our lives.

KEYWORDS: Allah, Landscapes, Nature and Psyche, Philosophical Significance, Samsa, Participation, Hearts, Magic, Poet, Poetry, Poem, Human.

INTRODUCTION

Nature is a great and miraculous gift given to man by Allah. It is a being that existed before man came into being, with the direct participation of man. We live in that being, we enjoy it, and we show our attitude toward it throughout our lives. In nature, there are wonderful landscapes that we do not notice, but when we realize, we feel a wonderful feeling, we enjoy the heart, and we spread the heart. It is a world that reminds us of inquisitive and intelligent people, as well as their inner memories. What about the creators? How do their minds, which enjoy unique landscapes, fascinating worlds, and wonderful wonders, excite the soul and turn what is in their hearts into white?

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Well-known literary scholar Ibrahim Hakkulov expressed the following comments on the expression of the image of nature in poetry: "Nature is always on the move, evolving. In poetry, too, it must be in action. Only then will a scene or color in it not just fade before our eyes. The vices of describing nature in dry words and expressing its qualities will disappear. Flowers bloomed, swallows flew, and streams flowed. Absolutely! He can see it for himself. The poet

must be able to describe the events that do not grasp the essence of beauty, seeing the poet” [1, p. 194].

Analyzing the poems of the poet Ullibibi Otayeva, we see that the literary scholar “described the events that the poet saw but could not grasp”:

Men qoruchunlarintergimkelarbitta-bittalab,
Qorsizkunlarimizuchunqo‘ygimkeladiasrab,
Eribborarkanko‘ksimdaqor der shivirlarmenga:
Ko‘kbag‘rigasig‘madim-ku, sig‘armidimbag‘ringga [2, p. 7].

I want to collect snow sparks one by one,
I want to save for our snowless days,
As the snow melted, whispers whispered in my chest:
I didn't fit in the blue box, did I?

There is such a truth in life that no one can contradict the laws of this mortal universe more than the Creator. “Life is death”. Our lives are too short to draw a line between these words. And we have to say our “word” in the moments between birth and death. The poet refers to this situation in the above four. In this mortal world, the destination of all mankind is one. We all move from this transient world to the mortal world, but some are early and some are late. Losing a loved one in death is the worst thing that can happen to a person. The moment we reach our final destination, we want to take it into our own world, to embrace it, but we cannot deny the destiny that the Creator has chosen for us. The poet was able to create a poetic landscape by comparing this inner spiritual world to a piece of snow. Human life is as fleeting as the life of a piece of snow. In the above four lines of Ullibibi Otayeva’s poem, we see the “I” of an ordinary Uzbek woman who is trying to understand the essence of the world, who is just looking for her own identity, who is trying to find her own solution to the logic of life.

In fact, the image of the landscape is found in different forms in different poems. In some poems, the image of nature has a philosophical significance. While the artist shakes his pen on the lyrical expression of an object or event, he sometimes gives space to the themes of nature that is in harmony with the theme:

Diqqatbilanbitta-bittayalpizteradiayol,
Kashtatikayotganyoshe’rto‘qiyotganmisol.
U bahoriyyashillikkaqo‘yninito‘ldirmoqchi,
Atirlardanxushbo‘ylarga uyinito‘ldirmoqchi.
Yalpizsomsatugibqo‘ni-qo‘shnigatutmoqchi:
Bahornibir-birlabterib, so‘ngyanatarqatmoqchi [2, p. 16].

A woman carefully picks mint one by one,
An example of embroidery or poetry.
She wants to fill her sheep with spring greenery,

She wants to fill her house with fragrances.

I want to make mint samsa and give it to my neighbor:

He wants to collect the spring one by one and then distribute it again.

Focusing on the end of the poem, the reader notices that the idea in the first line, “I want to make mint samsa and give it to my neighbor” is like a sentence in the message. But as he reads the next line, the reader sees the poet's potential for artistic discovery. After all, the artistic invention “Collecting spring one by one and then distributing it again” demonstrates the ability of the poet UllibibiOtayeva to look at reality with a unique look and the ability to express it in an original way.

There are also poems in which the image of nature leads from the beginning to the end, and in which the feelings and emotions of the artist are expressed in his own attitude to the plate of nature, in his individual view:

Ko'klamsirli, nafasli, ko'klamsehrilisli,
 Birbornigohtashlasa, tosh chechakkaaylanar.
 Ketibmuz-qahrflasli, yetibgul-giyohvasli,
 Afsonachingado'nib, chin ertakkaaylanar [2, p. 4].
 Spring is mysterious, breathable, spring is magical,
 At a glance, the stone turns into a flower.

The season of ice-cold wrath is over, the season of flowers and cocaine is over,

The legend turns into a fairy tale.

UllibibiOtayeva's poem, which begins with “I realized by looking at this sea, how limited I am”, captures the virtues and vices of the spiritual world of mankind by depicting the infinity of the great sea as the limitations of humanity. Although the sea is a symbol of generosity, generosity and jealousy live in its great bosom, and at the same time it sometimes swallows and sometimes throws away what is thrown at it. At the beginning of the poem, the author writes about his limitations, and then, until the end of the poem, he describes the world of the sea and its infinite possibilities.

There are people in life who are very calm, thoughtful, resilient, and never give in to any challenge. The Creator likens such people to mountains and seas. He urges such people not to suffer because they are harmless. The poet points out that just as a volcano hides in the mountains, a vortex hides in the depths of the sea, so there is a special pride in the hearts of broad-minded people.

Ko'tararekan deb kerak, nokerak.
 Yukniortmoqshartmitog' yelkasiga.
 O'zholigaqo'yingdengizni ham, to –
 U ham biryashasinsokin, osuda.
 Ul ham xayolsuribyotsino'zicha.
 Quyoshgatoblasinvazmingavdasin.

Yuzigatupurmangbeozordeya,
 Uningg'azabidano'ziasrasin [3, p. 16].

You don't have to lift it.
 Do you have to carry a load on your shoulders?
 Leave the sea alone, -
 May he live a quiet, peaceful life?
 Let him dream on his own.
 Let the sun shine on your body.
 Don't spit in his face
 Let him protect himself from his anger.

The poet's poem "Snow" describes the landscape - the impact of snow on people in different ways, depending on their age, condition, spiritual world. "The old woman, who has been looking out the window for a long time, goes out blindfolded, takes aim at the place where it snows the most, spreads a silk handkerchief like a sheet, and enjoys it. Unaware of what was going on, the bride's eyes lit up and she began to swallow the snow, enjoying it. They break the silence of the snow, and a group of children take to the streets to enjoy the warmth of the snow". And the poem ends like this:

Shoirjimkuzatarbuholatlarni
 Na qoryer, naro'molyoyar,
 Na qorning
 Momiquuchog'igao'ziniurar.
 Faqat u o'tko'ksinqorgalangochib
 Jilmayibturar [2, p. 11].
 The poet silently observes these cases
 No snow, no blankets,
 What snow
 He hits himself in the fluffy embrace.
 It's just that the grass is open to the snow
 He is smiling.

The poet, who "opened his heart to the snow", simply expresses his heartbeat, feelings and experiences at the heart of nature. The poet captures the landscape he wants to capture not only from the sight of snow, playing in the snow, or eating snow, but from the point of view of an active and passionate point of view that has its own character; that is, the creative people look at the events of nature with a poetic look. He discovers a different essence, and under the influence of this essence he examines the hearts of thousands of students and has a special effect on the spiritual world.

Eh, selquydi.... Hozirgina
 Ko'kkaqilganiltijolarim
 Singdimiyerga?
 Eh, vulqonotilibosmongauchdi.
 Ko'ngilyoribtoqqaaytganohlarim
 Uchdimiko'kka? [3, p. 89]
 Eh, the flood came.... Just now
 My pleas for heaven
 Is it on the ground?
 Oh, the volcano erupted and flew into the sky.
 The tears I shed for the mountain
 Did it fly?

In the above poem, a unique poetic scene is created through the symbols of “flood” and “volcano”. The poet compares the prayers of the flood to the sinking of the earth, the cries of the mountains to the sky like a volcano, and concludes the poem with the words: This plate of nature, in which the creator fails, is perhaps a sign of the realization of the supplications, and the sighs of the mountain turn into a volcano, and the flank of the sky pours its blessings upon it, but it is better not to keep the prayers busy; they may fly to the sky, reach the Creator, and become the answer...

In the poem “Bird Market” the poet reveals the dignity of man through the image of a bird. In our society, the value of wise, learned, active people who know foreign languages is excellent. There are also people, who look good and have no disappointment in their eyes, but they seem to be hiding their sadness from the buyer, and they have a great price. There are also people who can ruin a reputation in an instant, as well as people who don't have their own point of view, their own point of view, their own age.

Bu qushningbahosibeshmingtilladir,
 Boisi – u dono, u olimqushdir.
 U zullisonayn – ikkitillidir,
 U G'arbning, xorijningtilinbiladir.
 Tovusgamengzovchibuqush ham beshming,
 Garchihechbalonibilmas, go'zaldir.
 Ko'zlarigahattomehmonbo'lmas mung,
 Balkimxaridordanmung'ingizlaydir.
 Bu qush-chi, bilag'onemas, so'kag'on,
 Xumordanchiqqunchaso'kaoladi,
 Xohlaganodamningqoshiqlabyiqqan

Obro'sincho'michlabto'kaoladi.
 Xo'jasi ne desatakrorlagayteng,
 So'rasam, uning ham bahosibeshming... [3, p. 8]
 The price of this bird is five thousand gold,
 Because he is wise, he is a learned bird.
 He is brilliant - bilingual,
 He speaks Western and foreign languages.
 This bird, which feeds on peacocks, is also five thousand,
 She knows no balloons, but she's beautiful.
 Mung, who is not even a guest in his eyes,
 Probably a factor as to why they're doing so poorly.
 It's a bird, not a squirrel, a squirrel,
 Takes a sip until it comes out of the humor,
 Spoon into the person you want
 He can dip his reputation in water.
 It's like repeating what your boss says,
 I'd like it priced at five thousand.

The feelings expressed in the poem above are actually based on reality, but they are like an abstract fantasy. Because it clearly shows the image of a "bird". Expression, on the other hand, leads to abstraction. That is, the inner world of man, his state of mind, the secrets of his heart, are revealed only to him. And as the poet captures these spiritual landscapes, the logic of his life becomes more complex in the context of such figurative thinking. The student examines himself spiritually by comparing such states of mind with his inner state.

Yupundaraxtlarningtitroqlarida,
 Birlibostilaganso'roqlarida,
 Horg'inbulutningtundsiyoqlarida,
 Ko'kningxiralashganbo'yoqlarida,
 Bahordiydorigaintizorlik bor.
 Quyoshninggohkulibqarashlarida,
 Tig'intog' toshigaqayrashlarida,
 Yerningyayraboromolishlarida,
 Olchagulidayoqbolishlarida,
 Bahortashrifigaumidvorlik bor. [4, p. 3]
 In the trembling of the thin trees,

When asked for a dress,
 In the dark shadows of a weary cloud,
 In the dull colors of blue,
 There is a longing for spring.
 In the occasional smiling gaze of the sun,
 When they turn to the rock,
 When the earth rests,
 When they are as white as cherry blossoms,
 There is hope for a spring visit.

Every spring, we look at the beautiful nature of our country, the environment, and realize that the seasons are changing. The artist, on the other hand, has a creative look at the essence of it, the completely changed image of the season, the wonderful feelings in his heart, and on the eve of spring, and describes it with great skill. The poetic skill of the poet is also reflected in the fact that she is able to use metaphors, allegories and expressions in their place. For example, in this poem, the word is not just a task, but Ullibibi Otayeva's meticulous look and a sharpened tool for the expression and formation of thought, thereby bringing the whole structure and content of the poem into a whole form of poetic world and figurative generalizations. That is, specific analogies, such as "the trembling of the trees", "the questioning of clothes", "the dark shadow of a weary cloud", "the dull color of the sky", "the smiles of the sun", "to rest on the earth", "to be as white as a cherry blossom" are used in a series of comparisons to describe the expression as a "spring tree" in general.

At this point, we need to pay special attention to the style of expression of the poet's poem "Nature and Mother". In the ordinary soil of nature, the blossoming of various flowers, the flashing of black clouds, the flashing of lightning, the breaking of glaciers, the rivers that flow from their bosoms and the mental state of the mother in childbirth are compared, and the poem is as follows:

Men sizgahayratimvahurmatimni
 Izhoretmayturib, zakiinsonlar,
 Avvaltavofqilgumsiznishuqadar,
 Ulug'vor, donishmandyarataolgan,
 Ko'rimsizginashusoddaayolni [3, p. 105].
 I admire and respect you
 Without expressing, intelligent people,
 I will circumambulate you first,
 Glorious, wise,
 This simple woman without a look.

Everyone enjoys the charming charms of nature. But that doesn't mean love of nature. Love for nature is manifested in understanding it, in understanding its beauty, and in its relationship with nature, in its desire to preserve, protect, and honor it. In this sense, it is no exaggeration to say that the poet Ullibibi Otayeva is a true martyr of nature. After all, the creator himself in the poem "For the protection of nature" expresses a clear proof of our opinion:

Tabiatniqilmoqchunmuhofaza
Men o'zimmio'zimtalamoqchiman,
Birsidrakiyimnikamkiymoqchiman,
Kamroqyemoqchimano'znasibamdan.
Gullarnihidlamaybirko'rishuchun,
Kifoyalanmoqchiman [3, p. 38].
Conservation to make nature
I want to rob myself,
I want to wear a cider dress less,
I want to eat less of my share.
To see without smelling the flowers,
I'd like to have a massage.

Here is Azim Suyun's comment: "Talent seeks its own identity first. Identity is expressed in words".

CONCLUSION

In general, in the work of the poetess Ullibibi Otayeva, the image of nature has a certain aesthetic and educational significance, not a place, landscape or just a seasonal phenomenon. Of course, there are places in his poems that depict nature directly. But in most cases, the image of nature is a tool to express the feelings of the human soul. The ups and downs of life, the cruel games of destiny, and the infidelity of the universe are reflected in the landscapes. It also serves as a poetic medium that influences the formation of the human worldview and moral beauty.

L.N. Tolstoy described artistic talent as follows: "Talent is the ability to look at something carefully, carefully, carefully, depending on the taste of the author, so that a person with this ability sees new aspects in what attracts attention that other people do not see" [5, p. 202]. If we look at the work of Ullibibi Otayeva, it becomes clear that the poet did not just write about real life events, but at the heart of his poems there is a sharp look, deep observation, a bubble spirit and high talent. This, in turn, serves to leave a deep imprint on the heart of the reader of the poet's works and to imprint his magic and eternal seal.

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PHYTOREMEDIATION- A NOVEL APPROACH FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP

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ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution has been on the rise in the past few decades owing to increased human activities on energy reservoirs, population explosion, unsafe agricultural practices, deforestation, and rapid industrialization. Heavy metals, nuclear wastes, pesticides, greenhouse gases, and hydrocarbons are among the contaminants that cause environmental and public health concerns. Due to these toxic contaminants the ecological system is severely compromised. Contaminants are projected to linger for decades to centuries at many of these sites, providing requirements and challenges for long-term monitoring. Surface water, sediment, and groundwater contamination at some locations cost millions of dollars per year to maintain. Phytoremediation is an emerging technology helping to clean the soil and water bodies from noxious pollutants. Remediation of polluted sites using traditional as well as biotechnologically modified plants has proven effective and reliable due to its eco-friendly features. A variety of pollutants have been successfully treated using wetlands, grasslands, crops, and tree plantations. The ability to pick plants and other creatures with optimal activities to transform or accumulate pollutants requires understanding of the genetic and proteomic diversity required to apply sustainable ecosystems. Phytoremediation schemes involving bioenergy crops, medicinal, aromatic, and ornamental plants, as well as metal hyperaccumulators, can be utilised to produce bioenergy, decorative materials, hardwood, medicinal and fragrant compounds, and metal recovery, resulting in increased financial opportunities. When combined with technologies like bioremediation and genetic engineering, phytoremediation's environmental clean-up efficiency exhibits exponential benefits.

KEYWORDS: Phytoremediation, Pollutants, Bio-Mass, Heavy Metals.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the past century, large number of poisonous substances have been released into the biosphere as a result of global industrialization, war, and natural processes. These pollutants are predominantly of two types; Inorganic and organic. Contaminant like heavy metals (cadmium, mercury, and lead) as well as nonmetallic substances (arsenic and radioactive nuclear waste) are all examples of inorganic pollutants. Petroleum hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds, solvents, explosives, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, insecticides and greenhouse gases are all examples of organic pollutants. Several of these contaminants are extremely persistent, accumulating in soil much beyond acceptable levels. They are very hazardous to soil ecosystems and can be passed up the food chain to higher trophic levels. Even though significant areas in developing countries are affected by the wide spread contamination, there is an indisputable pressure to use these lands for water and food production. As a result, removing such contaminants from the soil environment is not only necessary, but also a current issue of discussion. Environmental remediation is the only way to removal of pollution and pollutants from water and soil in order to preserve human health and the environment ^[1,2]. Among the many useful remediation techniques suggested, phytoremediation is one of the cost effective widely accepted methods. But the success of phytoremediation necessitates a thorough understanding of the processes and mechanisms that promote phytoremediation, the plant species' tolerance for salty and sodic soils, and the markets for agricultural goods created as the result of phytoremediation. This review article codifies and discusses the various crucial aspects of phytoremediation for a successful, nature aligned and eco-friendly environmental clean-up.

PHYTOREMEDIATION

Phytoremediation is a bioremediation process that engages varieties of resistant and hyper-accumulator green plants to treat, transfer, maintain, extract or degrade and eliminate contaminants from groundwater and soil. This ecological remediation process uses in-situ and ex-situ applications of plants to assimilate, degrade, detoxify or metabolize, metal and organic chemical pollutants ^[1, 2, 3, 4,]. Phytoremediation is considered as an alternative to engineering revitalization procedures that are usually more damaging to the soil. In order to achieve acceptable levels of toxins in the ecosystem, phytoremediation of contaminated sites should

Ideally not take more than a decade ^[4]. The following are some of the numerous types of phytoremediation mechanisms that are employed to remove or degrade pollutants from soil and water. A diagrammatic representation of different methods is given in Figure .1

Phyto-stabilisation

The goal of Phyto-stabilization is to keep pollutants in the soil and keep them from spreading farther. Contaminants might be stabilized inside the rhizosphere or in the roots. Chemical substances secreted by the plant immobilize pollutants rather than decompose them in this process. This occurs by absorption and storage in plant tissues, adsorption onto roots, or precipitation inside the root zone, which prevents them from migrating through soil, as well as transportation by erosion and deforestation ^[5, 6]. Plants can also reduce the bioavailability of pollutants by converting them into less harmful forms. Natural chelates produced by certain plant roots can produce complexes with metals in the rhizosphere. Siderophores, organic acids, and phenolics are examples. Enzymes found in the roots of wetland plants can convert harmful metals like Cr (III) to the far less poisonous Cr (VI) ^[6,7]

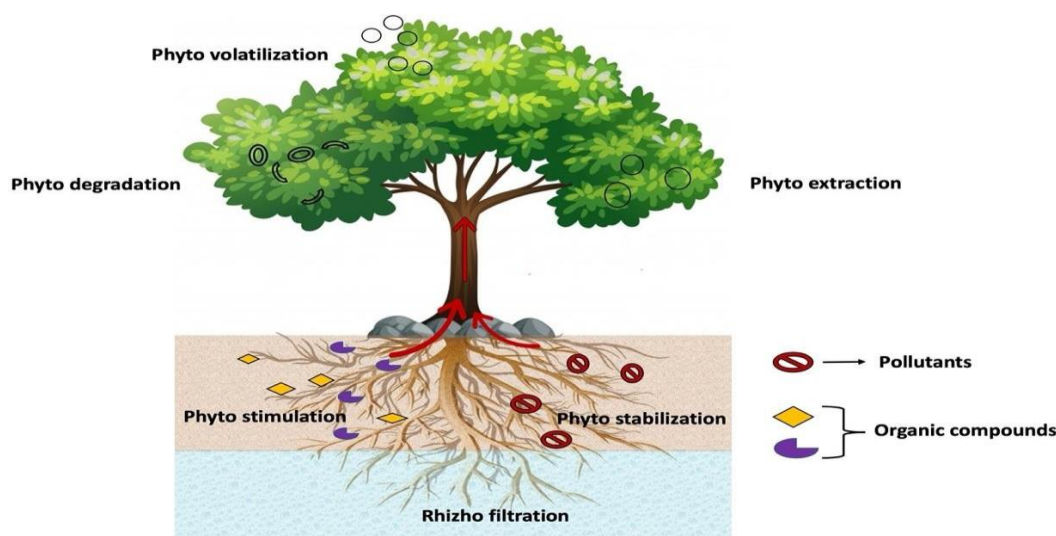


Figure 1 various methods of phytoremediation

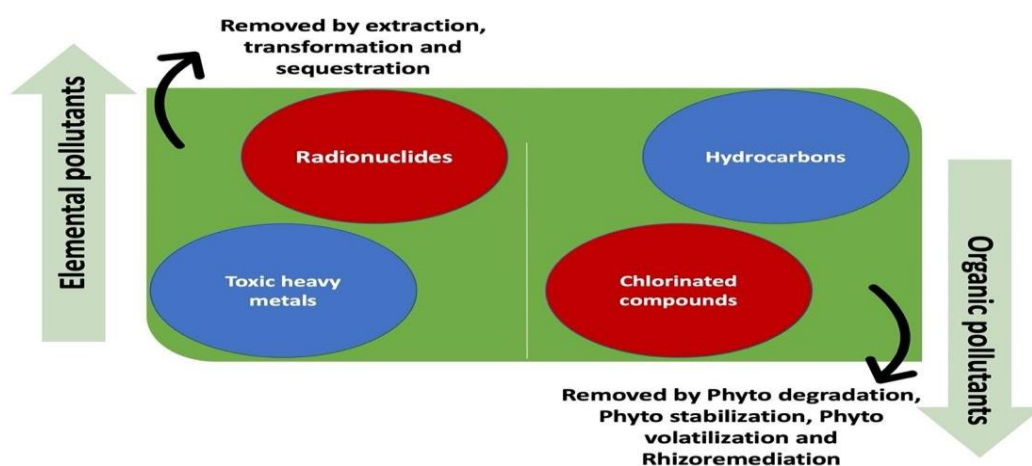


Figure 2: Types of pollutants and its elimination methods by phytoremediation

PHYTODEGRADATION

In this mechanism, plant species are chosen for each contamination based on their ability to degrade the toxin. Plants metabolise and degrade pollutants within their tissues as part of this process. Phytodegradation is the process of degrading organic pollutants either directly, through the release of enzymes from roots, or indirectly, through metabolic activity inside plant tissues. Organic pollutants are taken up by roots and converted into less hazardous compounds in plant tissues during phytodegradation^[2]. The phytodegradation of hydrophobic organic pollutants has proven to be especially effective. *Poplar trees* (*Populus* spp.) have been utilised to successfully degrade hazardous and recalcitrant chemical substances by phytodegradation

[2,7,8].

PHYTOVOLATILIZATION [9, 10, 11]

Phytovolatilization engages the uptake of pollutants by plant's root, convert in to gaseous state and discharge into the atmosphere. This process is operated by the evapotranspiration of plants. Plants which is having greater rate of evapotranspiration are coveted for phytovolatilization. Most of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are predominantly volatilized in plants by passive mechanisms. Selenium metal can be volatilized in plants by successfully converted in to dimethyl selenide $[\text{Se}(\text{CH}_3)_2]$. Volatilization of trichloroethylene (TCE) in to CO_2 and chlorinated acetates can be possible with poplar trees.

PHYTO EXTRACTION (Phyto accumulation)

Certain plants have the ability to hyperaccumulate metals without becoming poisonous. These plants have evolved to thrive in metalliferous soils that occur naturally. Over 400 plant species have the ability to hyperaccumulate different metals. Most plants, on the other hand, can only hyperaccumulate one type of metal at a time. Plants' propensity to accumulate pollutants in above ground, harvestable biomass is used in phytoextraction [3,11]. This method entails harvesting biomass on a regular basis in order to reduce pollutants in the soil. Metals are stored in the plants' aerial shoots, which are harvested and either smelted for possible metal recovery or destroyed as hazardous waste. Cadmium, nickel, zinc, arsenic, selenium, and copper are all generally accessible metals for plant uptake. Overexpression of genes that control cell membrane transporters is the fundamental mechanism of metal hyperaccumulation in plants. Cu-transporter 1 (COPT1) and Zn-transporter 1 (Zn-transporter 1) are two of them (ZNT1) [1, 3, 12]. Plants that hyperaccumulate metals can have more than 1% of that metal in their dry biomass. Manipulation of soil microbes linked with crops can be used in phytoextraction. Inoculation of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) and plant growth promoting bacteria (PGPR) can increase plant biomass [13, 14]. Metal accumulation in plant aboveground biomass is frequently reduced as a result of the AMF-plant symbiosis. As a result, applying certain soil fungicides to inhibit AMF activity has resulted in increased metal deposition in plants

Using a method known as phyto-mining, metals can be extracted from the gathered biomass. Slow growth and limited biomass output are the two main drawbacks of using hyperaccumulating plants for phytoextraction. Apart from that the use of synthetic chelates improves metal absorption at the root and metal translocation from the root to the leaves. Chelate application must be done at the height of biomass production. Citric acid and ammonium nitrate can be used as chelating agents to increase the availability of uranium and radio-caesium [15-18].

RHIZOFILTRATION (Hydroponic system)

Rhizofiltration is the process of pollutant adsorption or precipitation on plant roots, as well as absorption and sequestration in the roots. Contaminants present in solution form encircle the root zone, forming a wetland to clean up tainted wastewater. Rhizofiltration is similar to phyto-accumulation, except that the plants employed are cultivated in greenhouses with their roots in water rather than soil. This system could be used to treat groundwater ex-situ. Groundwater is pulled to the surface to irrigate these plants, and during that time, pollutants are trapped in various parts of the plants [1-6]. A synthetic soil medium, like as sand mixed with perlite or vermiculite, is typically used in hydroponic systems. The roots are gathered and disposed of as soon as they become contaminated. Figure. 2 demonstrates the most suitable phytoremediation mechanisms by which the pollutants are eliminated

Choice of a plant for phytoremediation

Phytoremediation employs a wide range of naturally occurring and deliberately selected plant species. A variety of terrestrial and aquatic plants have been found as natural hyperaccumulators, but because they are sluggish growers, researchers have turned to other species that have lately been identified or selected as more potential commercial possibilities. The widely used varieties and species of plants used for phytoremediation are given in Table.1 and 2. When picking a plant to use as a phytoremediator, there are few things to keep in mind [19-22]

- The root system and ground mass - which should be fibrous or tap depending on the depth of contaminant and above ground biomass, should not be accessible for animal consumption
- Toxicity of contaminant to plant
- Plant endurance and its flexibility to prevailing environmental conditions
- Plant growth rate
- The plant must be able to bear high levels of the element in root and shoot cells
- The plant should have the capacity to translocate an element from roots to shoots at high rates
- The species should be of economic interest.
- The plant should be disease and insect resistant.
- Plants should be unappealing to animals, reducing the chance of metals being imported into higher trophic levels of the terrestrial food chain.

TABLE NO.1: COMMONLY SELECTED PLANT FAMILIES USED FOR PHYTO REMEDIATION [2, 23-26]

Elements	Families
Cadmium	Brassicaceae
Cobalt	Lamiaceae, Scrophulariaceae
Copper	Cyperaceae, Poaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Lamiaceae
Manganese	Apocynaceae, Cunoniaceae, Proteaceae
Nickel	Brassicaceae, Cunoniaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Violaceae
Zinc	Brassicaceae, Violaceae
Selenium	Fabaceae
Thallium	Brassicaceae

TABLE NO.2: DIFFERENT SPECIES AND ITS AFFINITY TOWARDS METALS

[2, 24, 26-27]

Species	Elements
Eragrostis racemosa	Cu
Vigna dolomitica	
Haumaniastrum katangese	
Pandiaka metallorum	
Ipomea alpina	
Aeollanthus subacaulis	
Adantum sp.	Ni
Berkheya coddii Cochlearia	
Pearsonia metallifera	
Phyllanthus sp. (41 taxa)	
Dicoma niccolifera	
Geissois pruinosa	
Pimelea leptospermoides	
Psychotria douarrei	
Sebertia Rinorea	
Bengalensis acuminate	
Alyssum sp. aucheri	
Phidiasia lindavii	
Stackhousia tryonii	
T. rotundifolium	Pb
Thlaspi alpestre	
Minuartia verna	
Agrostis tenuis	
Streptanthus polygaloides	
Acer pseudoplatanus	
Brassica juncea	Au
Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.)	As
Thlaspi caerulescens	Cd
Dicoma niccolifera	Cr
Leptospermum scoparium	
Sutera fodina	Hg
Lemna minor L	
Eugenia clusioides	Mn
Macadamia angustifolia	
Acacia cana	Se
Atriplex confertifolia	
Machaeranthera glabriuscula	
Lecythis ollaria	
Thlaspi calaminare	

T. alpestre L.	Zn
T. taraense Zapal.	
T. caerulescens	
Arabidopsis halleri	

The success of the phytoremediation approach also greatly depends on improving and optimizing the remediation capabilities of native plants growing in polluted sites by bioaugmentation with exogenous and endogenous rhizobacteria, or by bio stimulation. It was proven that the utilization of plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) play an important role in phytoremediation ^[27-29], as PGPR enhance biomass creation and forbearance of plants to heavy metals and other antagonistic soil conditions.

MICROBIAL-ASSISTED PHYTOREMEDIATION

Microbial-assisted phytoremediation is proving to be one of the most efficient ways for plants and their associated rhizosphere/endophytic microbial population to reclaim soils ^[28]. Plants give their linked rhizosphere and endophytic bacteria a place to live. Pesticides, metals, PAHs, and other chemicals have been shown to be more soluble in soil when bacteria are present. The rhizosphere, which is densely populated with soil borne microorganisms interacting with plant roots for increased biotransformation of numerous organic compounds, is one of the most significant zones for plant-microbe interactions. Bacteria, on the other hand, may help plants by digesting polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the rhizosphere and therefore lowering their toxic effects ^[29-31]. Bacteria have remarkable capabilities such as ACC-deaminase activity, phosphate solubilization, indole acetic acid, and siderophore synthesis, which not only boost plant growth but also solubilize heavy metals in the rhizosphere, which plants can take up and store in aerial portions. The PAH-degrading bacterial strain *Pseudomonas putida* PCL1444 was identified and found to have a lot of potential for using root exudates and lowering PAH toxicity for plants by degrading them. Another naturally occurring soil bacteria *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* has been shown to boost root growth as well as the plant's ability to absorb more polychlorinated biphenyl's and other contaminants from soil and groundwater, as well as an increase in nutrient intake ^[32-35].

APPLICATION OF PHYTOREMEDIATION

Because of its economic effectiveness, aesthetic benefits, and long-term usefulness, this novel continuing technique is currently being explored for polluted site clean-up ^[2]. Phytoremediation is especially well-suited to large-scale field areas where other treatments are not economical or practical, and the contaminant concentration isn't too high. This method is

also suitable for cleaning up the ground water. Radionuclides, metals, explosives, fuels, pesticides, semi volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), are all removed from the soil by phytoremediation ^[22-27]. With other fruitful approaches like microbial assisted phyto remediation and genetically engineered plant sources better results environmental benefits are expected. Chelating agents are sometimes used to make the contaminants accessible to plant uptake.

Growing ornamental plants based on their ecosystem and phytoremediation capacity not only adds colour to the landscape, but it also helps to clean up pollutants in both terrestrial and aquatic habitats ^[36]. As most decorative plants are not edible, the danger of metals infiltrating the food chain is lessened.

LIMITATIONS AND CONCERNS OF PHYTOREMEDIATION

It's important to know if pollutants accumulated in tree leaves and wood are released when the leaves shed in the autumn or when timber or debris from trees is utilised. Degraded by-products could be organised in underground water or bio-accumulated in animals or other marine life. To ensure that plant parts/droppings and products do not contribute toxicity or hazardous substances into the food chain, the path of different compounds produced during the breakdown of pollutants in the plant metabolic cycle must be determined. One of the limiting factor for the remediation is the plant's capacity to reach the depth ^[36-37]. Pumping water out of the ground and using it to irrigate tree plantations may be an option to treat polluted groundwater if plant roots are unable to reach the depths where pollutants are present in water. Phytoremediation is typically confined to areas with low pollutants concentrations and contamination in sandy soils, rivers, and groundwater. The selection of plant species from the plant community also influences the outcome of remediation ^[2]. Plant-based bioremediation is a time-consuming approach because the plants must be established over multiple seasons of watering. It also requires larger area of land for execution. Phytoremediation is not recommended for strongly attracted pollutants such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) ^[36]. Although phytoremediation has genuine hazards, traditional remediation methods such as excavation, landfilling, soil combustion, soil washing, and vitrification have more serious risks and could be more hazardous than phytoremediation.

CONCLUSION

Phytoremediation is a cost-effective and environmentally safe method of pollution management. But a majority of plant proteomes (about 10,000 proteins for all species) have yet to be fully investigated in order to maximise and comprehend the range of potential phytoremediation applications. In addition, the metabolism and breakdown of the about 2,00,000 secondary plant metabolites must be understood. If a xenobiotic chemical's structure and activity are similar to those of a secondary metabolite, there's a good possibility it can be used in a long-term phytoremediation application. To commercialise this approach on a wide scale, additional study and expertise are required, which will assure food security in a sustainable manner while also making the planet earth a more beautiful place to live.

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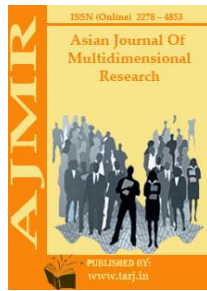
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**LEADERSHIP STYLE AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE'S JOB RELATED STRESS
A STUDY BASED ON JAFFNA DISTRICT SECRETARIAT IN JAFFNA DISTRICT,
SRI LANKA: A REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

This research is carried out to find out whether there is a relationship between leadership style and its impact on employees job related stress. Researcher considered Transformational leadership style & Transactional leadership style. This study was conducted at Jaffna District Secretariat office where 100 employees were selected through random sampling method out of two hundred. The data were collected from selected sample. Then these data were presented and analyzed by using statistical techniques (SPSS). These analysis was used to find out (a) Transformational leadership has negative impact on employees job related stress (b) Transactional leadership has positive impact on employees job related stress. Analysis showed negative correlation between transformational leadership & employees job related stress. The positive correlation between transactional leadership & employees job related stress. Further F test, ensured that there is a relationship between two variables. This result is true with 95%. Therefore, it was identified that job related stress of employees has negative impact on their transformational leadership style. That is job related stress; transformational leadership and transactional leadership lead to enhancement of employees' job related stress. T test proved that there is negative relationship between transformational leadership and employees' job related stress at 5% significant.

KEYWORDS: Transformational Leadership Style, Transactional Leadership, Job Related Stress.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Leadership is a social influence process in which the leader seeks the voluntary participation of subordinates in an effort to reach organization goals (Omolayo, 2000), a process whereby one

person exerts social influence over other members of the group (Bamigboye, 2000). Leadership style is the manner and approach of providing direction, implementing plans & Motivating people. As seen by the employees, it includes the total pattern of explicit and implicit action of their leaders (Newstrom, Davis, 1993). Work stress is the harmful physical and emotional responses that occur when the requirements of a job do not match the capabilities, resources or needs of the work (United States National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 1999). Stress has its impact on the general & work life of the employees. It had often been said “A happy employee is a productive employee”.

People in Jaffna experience high level of stress due to prevailing political, economic & cultural problems. I have been heard many times people saying “Very difficult to work in Government offices because in most time have to work more than one boss namely Head of the Department, Political Party & the Government Circular”. Actually the leadership is the issue. An effective leader must make sure the employee to whom he/she is responsible, he never allows for role conflict which leads to job stress. Effective leader leads to several benefits such as, reducing moral stress; create new thinking and innovation which lead them to high level, fresh mind, good relationship, with co-workers, supervisor and employees etc. Leaders have an impact on the stress levels and work life balance of those they lead and, depending on the style of leadership, that impact can be either positive or negative.

This study attempts to identify whether leadership style of the leader affects their employee's stress. Findings of this study could enable, leaders lead their employees well. Through the findings of leadership style and the reduced employee's stress can improve both employees' job satisfaction and performance. This study will attempt to analyze the relationship between leader's leadership style and job related stress. Effective employee depends on many factors. The main factor is favorable leadership style. So the leaders first understand that, their behavior towards employee will have an impact not only their performance but also mental health

Objectives of the study

This study aims to achieve the following objectives.

1. To examine job stress of the employees in District Secretariat of Jaffna.
2. To examine the stress level of employees.
3. To recommend alternatives to reduce the job stress of the employees.
4. To identify relationship between Leadership style and Job stress of employees.

Literature Review

Umer, P *et al* (2012) conducted study to examine the impact of leadership style (Transformational & Transactional) on employee performance & mediating rate of job satisfaction. Result shows transactional leadership was more significant than transformational in creating job satisfaction & Performance.

Amarjit, G *et al* (2010) conducted a study to examine the impact of Transformational leadership & employee empowerment on employee stress. The results found that the improvement in the level of perceived transformational leadership used by managers and employee empowerment mitigate the job stress of customer contact service employees in the Indian hospital industry.

Jens, R and Wolff S, (2009) tested relationships between transformational, transactional and non leadership styles and facets of chronic stress (i.e., excessive work and social demands, dissatisfaction with work and social recognition, performance pressure, and social conflicts), while controlling for subordinates' demographics and hierarchical level. It was found that one of the transformational leadership scales (i.e., individualized consideration) was negatively related to dissatisfaction. In contrast, the transactional subscale of management by- exception passive was positively related to four indicators of chronic stress, while controlling for all other transformational and transactional leadership styles. Future research should include objective indicators of stress. They recommend Managers in governmental organizations should avoid utilizing the transactional leadership style of management-by-exception passive in order to foster employees' health. The results allow for a more thorough and detailed understanding of leadership behavior, stress prevention, and occupational health.

Work stress is the feeling of tension, discomfort, uncertainty, indecisiveness and distress that a worker experiences as a result of the social and physical circumstances of the work setting. Leaders can reduce these stressors by providing direction and support for their employees (Kreitner & Kinicki, 1998), and this makes style of leadership very important in organizations.

Sosik and Godshalk (2000) reported negative associations between transformational leadership and job related stress, while contingent reward showed no associations.

Work stress is the feeling of tension, discomfort, uncertainty, indecisiveness and distress that a worker experiences as a result of the social and physical circumstances of the work setting. Leaders can reduce these stressors by providing direction and support for their employees (Kreitner & Kinicki, 1998), and this makes style of leadership very important in organizations.

Transformational leadership behaviors are highly active and influence subordinates in a positive way (Bass, 1985). The focus on long term vision, the communication of a sense of purpose and value-based leadership of transformational leaders helps subordinates to reframe stress-related events, i.e. to understand the underlying reasons for stress-related incidents.

Transactional leadership style (Avolio, 2002). We propose that this leadership style helps followers to internalize the expectations of their leader. Thus, contingent reward reduces uncertainty in a complex and potentially stressful work environment. Therefore, contingent reward should be negatively associated with chronic stress.

Transformational Leadership, as one such strategy, has been found to encourage open communication with followers, which in turn, reduces employee job stress. Gill *et al.* and Dhaliwal found a negative relationship between transformational leadership and job stress; that is, transformational leadership reduces employee job stress in the hospitality services industry.

METHODOLOGY

This study based on primary data. Questionnaire is used as a tool for data collection. For the purpose of measuring leadership style the questionnaire developed by Bernard, M. Bass & Brupe & A. Volio is used. This has two variables, such as Transactional leadership & Transformational leadership. For the purpose of measuring stress level the questionnaire developed by Parker & Decotiis (1993) is used. The questionnaire was translated in to Tamil to make the respondent understand well.

For the purpose of data collection, the researcher travelled to the respondent's location (Jaffna District secretariat office) and under the authorization of the administrators the questionnaire was handed out by the researcher to staff administrators (Administrative officer) at each unit. This method allowed the researcher to meet directly with staff administrators and staff to clarify any questions regarding the study and give explanations. 200 questionnaires were issued. Returned is 130. 100 Questionnaires were taken as sample.

Hypotheses of the research

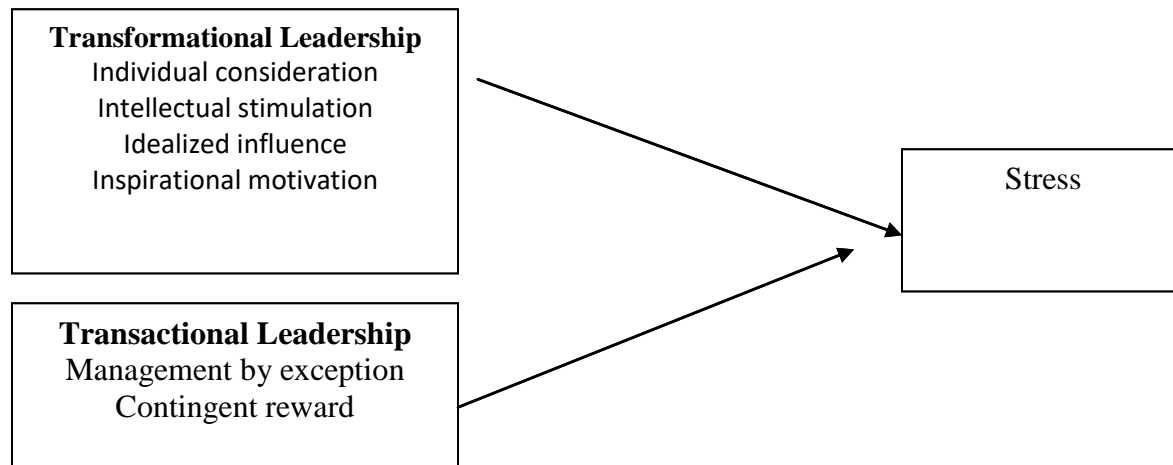
The following hypotheses are formed by the researcher.

H1: Transformational leadership has negative impact on employee's job related stress.

H2: Transactional leadership has positive impact on employee's job related stress.

Conceptualization

The pattern of relationship between the key concepts or variables is shown in a conceptual model



METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Correlations of Transformational leadership and Transactional Leadership factor and Job

When the employees' stress is correlated with transformational leadership, correlation is -0.233. As correlation is negative, it can be said that there is a negative relationship between two

		Transformational leader	Transactional leader	Stress
Transformational leader	Pearson Correlation	1	.119	-.233(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.291	.038
Transactional leader	Pearson Correlation	.119	1	.028
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.291		.803
Stress	Pearson Correlation	-.233(*)	.028	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038	.803	

variables. Therefore, hypotheses (H_1) is accepted, that is handling high level of good transformational leadership will lead to lower level of stress to employees.

The relationship between transactional leadership and employee's job related stress correlation is 0.028. So there is not any significant relationship between transactional leadership and employee's job related stress. Therefore hypothesis (H_2) is rejected.

CORRELATIONS OF TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP FACTOR AND JOB STRESS

Transactional Leadership factor	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)
Contingent reward	- 0.063	0.579
Management by expectation (active)	0.158	0.160
Management by expectation (passive)	0.132	0.244
Laissez faire leader ship	- 0.018	0.872

The relationship between Contingent reward and employee's job related stress correlation is – 0.063. So there is not any significant between Contingent reward and employee's job related stress. The relationship between Management by expectation (active) and employee's job related stress correlation is 0.158. So there is significant between Management by expectation (active) and employee's job related stress. The relationship Management by expectation (passive) between and employee's job related stress correlation is 0.132. So there is significant between Management by expectation (passive) and employee's job related stress. The relationship between Laissez faire leader ship and employee's job related stress correlation is – 0.018. So there is not any significant between Laissez faire leader ship and employee's job related stress.

CORRELATIONS OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP FACTOR AND JOB STRESS

Transformational Leadership factor	Pearson Correlation	Sig
Idealized influence attributes	- 0.034	0.728
Idealized influence behavior	- 0.189	0.682
charisma	- 0.219	0.110
Inspirational motivation	- 0.059	0.140
Intellectual stimulation	- 0.435(**)	0.000

The relationship Idealized influence attributes between and employee's job related stress correlation is – 0.034. So there is not any significant between Idealized influence attributes and employee's job related stress. The relationship between Idealized influence behavior and employee's job related stress correlation is – 0.189. So there is not any significant between Idealized influence behavior and employee's job related stress. The relationship between charisma and employee's job related stress correlation is – 0.219. So there is significant between charisma and employee's job related stress. The relationship between Inspirational motivation and employee's job related stress correlation is – 0.059. So there is significant between Inspirational motivation and employee's job related stress. The relationship between

Intellectual stimulation and employee's job related stress correlation is – 0.435. So there is significant relationship between Intellectual stimulation and employee's job related stress.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Transformational Leadership and Transactional Leadership are denoted by “X”. The dependent variable employees' job related stress is denoted by “Y”. It is also used to estimate value of y while x is increased by one.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP, TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP & STRESS

model	Un standardized Coefficients(B)	t	Sig.
(Constant)	43.828	6.743	.000
Transformational leader	-.210	-2.171	.033
Transactional leader	.064	.589	.557

Coefficients (a)

The regression equation $y = -0.210x + 43.828$ exhibits that the relationship between Transformational Leadership style & job related stress of employees. If the Transformational Leadership style is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 43.828. Further, Transformational Leadership is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be decreased by 0.210. Therefore it can be said that there is a negative relationship between two variables.

Transformational leadership significance value is higher than significance level of 0.05 (significance value 0.033), so **H1** hypothesis is accepted.

The regression equation $y = 0.064x + 43.828$ exhibits that the relationship between Transactional Leadership style & job related stress of employees. If the Transactional Leadership style is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 43.828. Further, Transactional Leadership is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be increased by 0.064. Therefore it can be said that there is a positive relationship between two variables.

Transactional leadership significance value is higher than significance level of 0.05 (significance value 0.557), so **H2** hypothesis is rejected.

Job related stress of employees is correlated with

Independent variable	Correlation	R - Square
Transformational leadership and Transactional Leadership	0.242	0.058

R- Square (R^2) 0.058 explains that only 5.8% variable of stress is accounted for by transformational leadership and transactional leadership. In other words, 94.2% variable of employees' stress is accounted by other variable.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE & STRESS

Model	Un standardized Coefficients B	Sig.
Constant	33.766	.000
contingent reward	-.300	.621
Management by expectation (active)	.520	.177
Management by expectation(passive)	.620	.295
Laissez faire leader ship	-.215	.633

The contingent reward regression equation $y = -0.300x + 33.766$ exhibits that the relationship between contingent reward & job related stress of employees. If the contingent reward is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 33.766. Further, contingent reward is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be decreased by 0.300. Therefore it can be said that there is a negative relationship between two variables.

Contingent reward significance value is 0.621.

The Management by expectation (active) regression equation $y = 0.520x + 33.766$ exhibits that the relationship between management by expectation (active) & job related stress of employees. If the management by expectation (active) is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 33.766. Further, management by expectation (active) is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be increased by 0.520. Therefore it can be said that there is a positive relationship between two variables. Management by expectation (active) significance value is 0.177.

The Management by expectation (passive) regression equation $y = 0.620x + 33.766$ exhibits that the relationship between management by expectation (passive) & job related stress of employees. If the management by expectation (passive) is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 33.766. Further, management by expectation (passive) is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be increased by 0.620. Therefore it can be said that there is a positive relationship between two variables. Management by expectation (passive) significance value is 0.295.

The Laissez faire leader ship regression equation $y = -0.215x + 33.766$ exhibits that the relationship between Laissez faire leader ship & job related stress of employees. If the Laissez faire leader ship is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 33.766. Further, Laissez faire leader ship is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be decreased by 0.215. Therefore it can be said that there is a negative relationship between two variables. Laissez faire leader ship significance value is 0.633.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE & STRESS

Model	Un standardized Coefficients B	Sig.
(Constant)	51.630	.000
Idealized influence Attributes	.523	.405
Idealized influence behavior	-.527	.377
Charisma	-.524	.497
Inspirational motivation	.660	.348
Intellectual stimulation	-2.380	.001

The Idealized influence attributes regression equation $y = 0.523x + 51.630$ exhibits that the relationship between Idealized influence attributes & job related stress of employees. If the Idealized influence attributes is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 51.630. Further, Idealized influence attributes is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be increased by 0.523. Therefore it can be said that there is a positive relationship between two variables. Idealized influence attributes significance value is 0.405.

The Idealized influence behavior regression equation $y = -0.527x + 51.630$ exhibits that the relationship between Idealized influence behavior & job related stress of employees. If the Idealized influence behavior is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 51.630. Further, Idealized influence behavior is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be decreased by 0.527. Therefore it can be said that there is a negative relationship between two variables. Idealized influence behavior significance value is 0.377.

The Charisma regression equation $y = -0.523x + 51.630$ exhibits that the relationship between Charisma & job related stress of employees. If the Charisma is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 51.630. Further, charisma is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be decreased by 0.523. Therefore it can be said that there is a negative relationship between two variables. Charisma significance value is 0.497.

The Inspirational motivation regression equation $y = 0.660x + 51.630$ exhibits that the relationship between Inspirational motivation & job related stress of employees. If the Inspirational motivation is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 51.630. Further, Inspirational motivation is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be increased by 0.660. Therefore it can be said that there is a positive relationship between two variables. Inspirational motivation significance value is 0.348.

The Intellectual stimulation regression equation $y = -2.380x + 51.630$ exhibits that the relationship between Intellectual stimulation & job related stress of employees. If the Intellectual stimulation is $x=0$, the average employees' job related stress is to be 51.630. Further, Intellectual stimulation is increased by one; the employees' job related stress will be decreased by 2.380. Therefore it can be said that there is a negative relationship between two variables. Intellectual stimulation significance value is 0.001.

CONCLUSION

In this research it is found that there is a negative relationship between transformational leadership style and employees job related stress. While, there is a positive relationship between

transactional leadership style and employees job related stress. Fair leadership style, promotion, reasonable pay system appropriate work itself and good working condition leads to low level of employees' job related stress. In other words, reducing employee's job related stress has positive impact on their performance

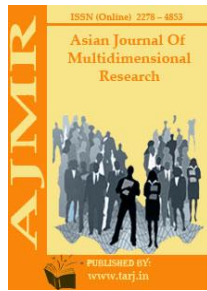
Suggestions and recommendation

Even Though there are several factor affecting employees' job related stress, this research only consider two variables: Transformational leadership and Transactional leadership. Therefore in future conducting a research including all the leadership styles will be valuable. This research is bound to 100 samples only. More samples from different parts of Sri Lanka should be gained to attribute the results to whole population.

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EVALUATION OF THE SELF AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED BY IMAM KHOMEINI RELIEF COMMITTEE (RA) WEST AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, CITY OF URMIA: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is the self and its relationship with social anxiety and entrepreneurship among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan Province, is a city of Urmia in 1392. The research is applied research, and due to the nature and purpose of this cross - correlation. The research population consisted of all female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan Province, under the management of the city of Urmia in 2013, which is the size of over 10,637 households, and of these, 374 households using stratified random sampling to estimate Morgan were selected and placed .Social Anxiety Social Anxiety Questionnaire to assess the reliability of 0.72 was obtained using Watson and Friend. To measure self-esteem Scale Eden Chen and Gali and the reliability of 0.88 was obtained using. Entrepreneurship questionnaire Allen, R., Kan ion was used to measure the reliability of 0.95 was obtained entrepreneurship. The information obtained in this study consisted of inferential (Pearson correlation coefficient, and multiple regression) analysis. The findings indicated that a significant negative relationship between self-esteem and social anxiety Relief female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini, West Azarbaijan, Urmia city. The positive relation

between self-esteem and entrepreneurship among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city. According to this study, the relationship between social anxiety and entrepreneurship negative women headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city. Self-esteem and social anxiety, entrepreneurship, women heads of households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city predicts. Entrepreneurship questionnaire Allen, R., Kan ion was used to measure the reliability of 0.95 was obtained entrepreneurship.

KEYWORDS: *Social Anxiety, Entrepreneurship, Self-Esteem, Women Heads Of Household, Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan Province.*

INTRODUCTION

Householder of Islamic laws is the responsibility of man. For whatever reason, if he is unable to fulfill its role, in many cases, to replace the role of his wife and mother in addition to the issue of economic governance, training, maintenance, etc. He served of our time.

In recent years we have witnessed a growing trend of women alone bear responsibility for their lives and as women are heads of households in the community. Female-headed households, households who for various reasons (divorce, separation, migration and death of a spouse) man as the head of the man because it does not exist or households (illness, addiction, etc.) does not contribute to the household income (UNICEF, 1991, 152).

Research shows that 60 percent of women in the world breadwinner and female-headed households are 5/37 percent.

The statistical indicators suggest that growth in our country women who are on the rise (Tatiana Boldaji, bright, tall, 2010) deal with the situation of women and improve their quality of life, not just a national necessity, it requires tools effective legislation is also why many centers have been established to address the needs of female-headed households.

After the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini Relief Committee institutions like Khomeini's responsibility to protect the vulnerable groups in their efforts to empower them to have.

But the quality of life in a general sense and includes all aspects of life, such as the satisfaction of material needs of life, as well as strengthen and expand the knowledge and mental health.

In such circumstances, women heads of households, with special attention to the social and emotional status of entrepreneurship tend to be located in special circumstances.

The material on one side and weak conditions on the other hand society special attitude toward their being isolated and weakened supreme spirit in them and probably tendency toward Entrepreneurship to their minimum.

Therefore it seems necessary to have a look to the status of entrepreneurship and the causes and factors in the mothers we have.

Statement of Problem Research:

Today, more thought-reliant communities that have been found to be successful in the long term and groundwater resources have been proud.

With regard to the law an irresistible renewed underground resources and reason to their lack of dependence to the needs of economic human communities including creating jobs, society and an organization can be in the development path movement to the front and have what that by creating the necessary bed human resources to knowledge and productive entrepreneurial skill to equip. entrepreneurship stimulating sustainable development for economic growth can also cause economic and sustainable development countries, the increase in productivity and job creation to be social welfare

The familiarity with the concepts and definitions and dimensions of entrepreneurship along with knowledge barriers and solutions obviate them can in institutionalizing entrepreneurship and the culture in any society be fruitful.

In Iran too with regard to the fact that entrepreneurship is very new phenomenon and research are especially the women entrepreneurship is very limited necessity such research over from necessity to be gracious is to hope the results research criticizing customary to reduce problems of this vulnerable group to provide and also helped the investors and policy planners areas of supportive and social program for Mojtaba Shirazi-Iran coherent and fruitful in the field provide the above and on the other hand researchers to realm of the vulnerable society especially mothers help by presenting practical viewpoints guiding hand improve the quality of life mothers.

The importance and necessity for research

Phenomenon called Mothers a reality today is a social in all societies is seen and the different reasons. Women who are the head of the most vulnerable people are emancipation after study and investigation of the problems they are needed.

By sociologists and other scholars to study Management Science entrepreneurship, social theories-culture (influence of environment and culture on individuals and social networks theory took the form, in the meanwhile by using behavioral approach, entrepreneurship as a process that finally raised to create new companies leads.

Among the most important of the factors examined in the approach behavior can be the environmental and cultural impacts of the individual including social base pointing(Ahmadpour” Dariani, 2005) .In the expression of important research study with studies carried out in this field has been done and the favor of the sensitivity and vulnerability society no study in connection with the subject research in statistical society studied been taken and we can also claim that variable in this study and their relationship with each other can be found in fields of vulnerability and FDI barriers information get a proper and in the establishment of positive mental health in their life guide action. Series model in mental health positive 6 determining factor of that that follows

- 1- his acceptance 2- positive relationship with others 3- self 4- purposeful life
- 5-personal growth 6-control of the environment

Research goals

The main aim

Determining the amount of their fecundity and its relation with stress and social entrepreneurship among mothers under the protection Relief Committee of Imam Khomeini Western Azerbaijan province, the town of Orumieh

The hypothesis of the research

- 1- Between self-esteem and social anxiety among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city, there is a significant relationship.
- 2- Between self - esteem and entrepreneurship among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city, there is a significant relationship.
- 3- Between social anxiety and entrepreneurship among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city, there is a significant relationship.

Terminology definitions research

Entrepreneurship: entrepreneurship is the process that led to the creation and satisfaction or new demand. Entrepreneurship is the process of creation of value form a unique collection of resources in order to make use of the opportunities ("Ahmad Ahmadpour" Dariani, 2005).

Social anxiety: a fear of a specific and chronic social status or a few that the individual exposed to scrutiny by others and sees he is afraid lest he should do that should be ashamed or humiliating to be (Miller, 2007)

To avoid social chaos and that is the FSLN and resign from people and having negative feeling in proper connections social.

The supervisor of the women from the view category theory of different Theories of psychology: Psychologists believe that one of the major sources for stress Women especially women of the head of family play a role in many of the time.

Adams soul disorders knowledge mothers study absolute and that he is his mother after the divorce to a series of problems such as providing care for the child to find suitable shelter and livelihood and family difficulties caused by this that he was the only adult is the family and should play the Father and the mother and time. For this reason it must be to play a role that is multiple that in some cases this role in contradiction with are women in the result in physical and psychological-emotional problems and stress and anxiety to more experience. (Tatina Baladach & colleagues, 2010)

Theories of sociology

Theory of feminine poverty or vulnerability women heads of household

Supporters of this theory are that families have the supervisor of the women who are not only in all the countries of the world are but such families which are a little income had been increased. On the other hand children in this family are a small welfare facilities and emotional. That is firstly due to being poor, the presence of less in the schools and have the amount of their educational more than children starve of the two parents secondly due to low level mothers less than in the house to do their duty. Also the rate of crime among teenagers in the family but I have most of the other young adults from other specifications family women but the women the supervisor of the, the lack of access to jobs with dignity. Conditions governing the family life that woman care will be managed mind:

1. Lack of access to job opportunities equal to men
2. Lower levels Literacy in both the women and the children in
3. Wages less than
4. The high educational and crime Children and Young Adults
5. The problem poverty time for professional women all the time

Effective factors on entrepreneurial women:

Analysis factors influential in strengthening entrepreneurial behavior many important. Entrepreneurship based on let, forbidden, and danger and vulnerability continues (Yaqubi Najaf Abadi, steel, Jahangiri, 2007). Researches are factors in the diagnosis of an influential country of opportunity Entrepreneurship to identify and pay attention to it that have generally are:

1. Personality characteristics
2. The structure of the individuals' knowledge
3. The difference in knowledge and experience of the previous
4. Sober enterpreneurly
5. The social network
6. Type of opportunity
7. He process atmosphere
8. Lack of symmetry information (Elyasi, democracy_, 2011).

Elements of entrepreneurship

Mac Kolandi of view (1963), the most important characteristics that can be attributed to entrepreneurs include:

- 1- Achievement. 2- The internal locus of control. 3-The willingness to risk. 4- Independence.
5. Tendency to creativity. 6. Tolerance of ambiguity.

Types of Entrepreneurship

Organizational Entrepreneurship

- 1- Intrapreneurship
- 2- Individual Entrepreneurship
- 3-Philanthropy Entrepreneurship
- 4- Social entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurial approaches

- 1- Behavioral Approach
- 2- Approach to social networks

3- Contingency approach**Social Anxiety:****Treatments for social anxiety**

- Behavior Therapy
- Cognitive Therapy
- The cognitive behavioral therapy

Type and Methods of research**The statistical community**

In fact contains all the elements that define a research topic which is true. The study sample included all female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city are female-headed households among the vulnerable groups in society are numerous reasons such as death, divorce, disability, imprisonment or householder's spouse are being irresponsible.

Sample under investigation

The study included all female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan Province, under the management of Urmia city, including the 1, 2 and 3 and the sections of 1391 Bashd.k.h volume NOUSHIN and ANZALI in adult over 10,637 households. Of these households 374 are estimated using stratified random sampling and Morgan were selected and placed.

Data collection method

The data collection methods in this research are as follows

- Library Studies
- Field method

Research variables**Independent variables**

The Variables which explain or predict the dependent variables included the following variables in this research.

Dependent variables: Entrepreneurship

Independent variables: self-esteem and social anxiety

Control variables

Some of the variables that influence the relationship between the dependent and independent variables should be kept neutral or prove that they are called control variable.

While the effect of neutralizing or eliminating the impact mediator variable control is studied. Control variables included the following variables.

Age, education, support the cause, supporting area

Data Collection

One of the most important steps in conducting research is measurement tools that can help researchers in collecting data best.

Questionar is a common tool for data research and direct method of research

The reliability and validity of the questionnaire used must be necessary in order to strengthen the scientific validity and reliability is confirmed in this study. (Avmaskaran, 2001)

On the other hand, measures must be some basic features, most notably the validity and reliability education or training. The purpose of the validity: that one has when the test is to measure what it is intended to measure correctly. The validity of judgments is about the appropriateness of using the measurements or is that the instruments used to measure a concept or process, that notion can not really measure. The reliability: (reliability, stability, accuracy and reliability), the validity of the question that the measuring instrument measures the extent to which the desired characteristic. (Moghimi, 1998)

Measuring Tools:

- Social Anxiety questionnaire

To measure social anxiety, social anxiety questionnaire sad and Fne Watson and Friend 1969 (Watson & Friend) is used.

Self assessment questionnaire

To measure self-esteem, Chen and gully scale of Eden (2001) is used. Which are 8 items.

Entrepreneurship questionnaire

Questionnaire to measure entrepreneurship entrepreneurship Allen, R., Kan Na (1992) is used.

Inferential analysis

The first hypothesis

Between self-esteem and social anxiety among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city, there is a significant relationship.

The first hypothesis

Table 1 the correlation between the variables of self-esteem and social anxiety

Self test - Social Anxiety

** Correlation coefficient 0.26-

The value $p = 0.000$

Number 374

** Significance level of less than 0.01

To test this hypothesis and to calculate the correlation between two variables with respect to a variable of the Pearson correlation coefficient was used. The Pearson correlation coefficient equal to table: $r = -0.26$ and is $P = 0.000$. Therefore, one can say with 99% confidence that

the null hypothesis is rejected and a significant negative correlation between self-esteem and social anxiety there

($P < 0/05$)

The second hypothesis

Between self - esteem and entrepreneurship among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city, there is a significant relationship.

Table 2 The correlation between the variables of self and Entrepreneurship

Self test - Entrepreneurship

Pearson correlation coefficient 0.53 **

The value $p = 0.000$

Number = 374

** Significance level of less than 0.01

To test this hypothesis and to calculate the correlation between two variables with respect to a variable of the Pearson correlation coefficient was used. Table:2 according to Pearson's correlation coefficient is equal to $r = 53/0$ and $P = 000/0$. Therefore, one can say with 99% confidence that the null hypothesis is rejected, and so there is a significant positive relationship between self-esteem and entrepreneurship ($p < 0/05$).

The third hypothesis

Between social anxiety and entrepreneurship among female-headed households supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (RA), West Azarbaijan, Urmia city, there is a significant relationship.

Table 3 the correlation between the variables of social anxiety and Entrepreneurship

Test Anxiety - Entrepreneurship

** Correlation coefficient = 0.32

The value $p = 0.000$

Number = 374

To test this hypothesis and to calculate the correlation between two variables with respect to a variable of the Pearson correlation coefficient was used. The Pearson correlation coefficient equal to $r = - 0.32$ and is $P = 0.000$ Therefore, one can say with 99% confidence that the null hypothesis is rejected and the result is a significant negative relationship between social anxiety and there Entrepreneurship ($p < 0/05$)

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

As the findings show that there is a reciprocal relationship between self-esteem and social anxiety. In other words, it can be stated more clearly expresses confidence that a person is thinking about his capacity to do different things, if a poor person who believed in his ability and believes that nothing can succeed. It makes that person gradually from active and passive toward isolation and being given. In a way that Bandura that plots to influence on the environment, the

most important psychological mechanism and without belief in creation and production common side effects with an ideal and to prevent undesirable effects little incentive for people to have to believe that action is the most important action and believe in the power of common side effects with an ideal foundation any change in man. Therefore such a person as an fate has been written will be considered as an attempt to change it will be useless now if a person with this thought in life also in lower conditions have in fact susceptible of different kinds of mental diseases will be social anxiety disorder can be one of these diseases. In confirmation of this matter can be found in the contacts of Lenz and his colleagues (2002) pointed out that showed that individuals with high efficiency in the performance of their own less than a stress and anxiety and people with lower efficiency of more infected with depression and psychological welfare have lower. Also with regard to the findings of this research show that relation between meaning these two variable and also on the other hand the analysis also showed that the amount of these two variable in almost equal status to, we proposed that the organization of the Protection will be implemented should be holding training courses such as necessary life skills and education for more presence of aid users in within society and the relations between their social with other people of the society in order to strengthen their communication skills, creating their prospect for them and identify positive points in and believe in them that no one is not complete, saga of positive for them In order to strengthen their positive image in aid users, holding period of consultation for a free mind-seekers of the stereotypical negative and wrong beliefs social, handing over responsibility for some to feel them in order to strengthen himself responsible for vulnerability and vulnerability and. . . Second sermon to strengthen and prevent the occurrence of anxiety in social aid users. This led to the formation and positive second sermon decrease stress in the individual will be social that can source many changes. You know that a person who believes and believes that that can control the conditions conditions to such an effective change to the benefit of his, can be as a person prone to entrepreneurship that required having to trust their capabilities, it is considered. In fact such people that are external control center of a belief in this are responsible for their life and they are they can whatever they want to reach. The fact that psychological beliefs people as a strong stimulus for entrepreneurship play a role in other Research as well as the study and approved.

For example Dr. Alvani and his colleagues (2009) of characteristics of personality alone 64.69 percent changes entrepreneurship can foresee. Also about the effect on the second sermon entrepreneurship studies have been done in this regard (Marison, 1998) and (Saber, 2003) and (Samad Aqaei, 1999) indicate that plots have an important entrepreneurial in the process and this is part of the entrepreneurial process is considered as an individual. Our analysis also showed that the components of entrepreneurship except two creativity and the tolerance ambiguity other components are in the same condition and are more favorably since this two variable among the most important components of the catalyst for employment. Our proposal is that through the implementation of its powerful programs we can bear at first the amount of ambiguity in and through the handing over of responsibility for a series of simple and involved in making them real issues with a series and giving to them for solutions and solve cases that can be thought to come to power and creativity to be step by step in strengthening them and simultaneously use the desire to success and risk vulnerability and other components of the field producing the appearance and growth more and more promotion.

Now with regard to present research findings and other research findings, we can claim that with concentration on the other hand variable plots we can complete mental health mothers to elevated them from the different disorders including social anxiety disorder, but on the other

hand around them toward psychological welfare movements, and dynamism and entrepreneurship strategic. Of course it is worth mentioning that in the mothers with regard to their economic weakness should be along with the support of financial and social support organizations should be.

Applicable proposals

- 1- With regard to the stress that social entrepreneurship and second sermon in mothers meaningful influence is suggested workers respected in the process strengthening them aid users in these specifications scale according to value and investment trend has been through.
- 2- Educational classes and workshops in proportion decreased in the field plots and the increase in social anxiety mothers will be held.
- 3- Mothers proper in the the results of such discoveries and by holding classes and various courses, orientation and information necessary to enhance their skills of social anxiety and second sermon to receive output by the such research have been useful and paved the way for promoting entrepreneurship in stable between the generator.
- 4- Try through counseling psychology and also preparing cultural programs mind from the stereotype of the traditional free society and field activity and activity in more us.
- 5- Identify individuals with special talent in order to entrepreneurship can be utilized them and group them into a group and holding meetings in order to take out the isolation and exchange views with each other and organize them in the form of entrepreneurial small groups.
6. It is offered through ground work for independent individual and group activities for women in the supervisor of the step with the support of the initial relief committee will be to gradually increase the amount of the second sermon in them and the amount of stress the social supervisor of women will be reduced and then to interrupt the shamefaced independently under the care they will be done in the end and directed toward them toward entrepreneurship increase.

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